

# Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLXI.--NO. 19

NEWPORT, R. I. OCTOBER 19, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 8,932



## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.  
A. H. SANBORN, }

Mercury Building,

152 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1868, and is now in its one hundred and fiftieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

## Local Matters.

### INFLUENZA IMPROVING

The influenza situation in Newport has continued to improve steadily during the past week, and a special meeting of the board of health was held on Thursday to consider the situation and after prolonged discussion it was decided to lift the ban upon public gatherings. The board will permit the reopening of the schools next Monday and of the churches on Sunday. This does not mean, however, that the sickness is entirely over. New cases are still developing, but the number of new cases each day has shown a steady decrease so that it is believed that the worst of the epidemic is over. The number of deaths has decreased also, but there are still some patients seriously ill with pneumonia. There are few vacant beds in either the Newport Hospital or the Emergency Hospital.

The conditions in the Army and Navy here are also much improved, so much so that the health authorities anticipate few new cases. The quarantine regulations have been lightened to a considerable extent but have not yet been entirely lifted, as the Government health authorities are unwilling to take unnecessary chances with the thousands of young men under their charge. It is hoped that next week will see a still greater improvement.

The influenza has taken a heavy toll of deaths in and around Newport. Many young people have succumbed and others have been very critically ill for a number of weeks. The cost to the public and to the city has been very large, and the demand for doctors and nurses has been unprecedented. To meet the demand for nurses, many young married women who had had previous training in nursing volunteered their services and assisted greatly in relieving the emergency.

### A WATER FAMINE

Unless heavy and prolonged rains come within a very few days, Newport will be in the grip of a very serious water famine. As has been stated in the Mercury for a long time, the increased demands upon the water supply because of the greatly increased number of men in the Army and Navy here, have threatened an absolute famine, and that condition now confronts the city. The Newport Water Works announces that it has a supply available for only about a couple of weeks more, and calls upon all water users to conserve the supply to the utmost. The little rain that has fallen here since the early summer has been of little aid in restoring the water supply, as the brooks and springs have not begun to run. There is a possibility that the water supply may have to be shut off entirely during certain hours of the day.

Dr. Francis P. Conway of this city has entered the medical corps of the United States Army with the rank of Captain.

### AN UNEXPECTED PARADE

One of the largest and most striking parades ever seen in Newport was held on Wednesday morning, but because of the impromptu character and the fact that its appearance was entirely unexpected, only those persons who chanced to be near the route of march were fortunate enough to see it. The thousands of residents who knew nothing of the affair until it was all over missed one of the most remarkable displays ever presented in this city.

Wednesday was Liberty Loan Day at the Training Station and the men had been given a free hand in making up such a display as would best suit their fancy in promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds. One of the features was a parade, all who were subscribers and wished to participate, with the result that there were thousands of men and some women in line, with many floats and other features. The parade was supposed to be confined to the Island, but after a circuit of the reservation had been completed, it was felt that the area was too restricted, and Captain Campbell gave permission at the last moment for the line to come over to the city. In consequence there was no announcement of the affair until the head of the line swung across the bridge and came down to Gould street, Broadway, Washington square, Thames street, Bellevue avenue, Touro street, Thames street and back to the Station. Those who were fortunate enough to be within sound of the music hastened to the streets, and were well rewarded for their trouble.

The line was headed by the big band from the Station, and at intervals down the line were buglers and drummers. The men marched informally, being without arms and in undress uniforms. Home made banners were displayed down through the line to indicate the various sections and to show what they had done for the Liberty Loan as well as urging others to contribute.

A feature of the parade was the large number of captured "Kaisers" that were shown, both on foot and in floats. One of these impersonators was shown confined in a cage, very evidently insane, while others were led by ropes and showed the effects of the hard usage that they had received. One Kaiser was engaged in a ring bout with an American sailor and was promptly knocked off his feet by his adversary, being assisted to rise by the "Clown Prince." Another received a vigorous scrubbing in a good American bath tub at the hands of "Uncle Sam," this float being a feature of the plumbers section.

There were many yeomen in line, mostly riding on floats, one of these young women driving a large and handsome team of bluejackets who drew the float. Another float, in the carpenters section, showed a house in process of construction. Two pieces of fire apparatus from the Station fire department were handsomely decorated with flags and bunting.

There were thousands of men in line, representing the training regiments at the Station as well as the different departments. The affair was entirely arranged by the men themselves, they being allowed full leeway in getting up such displays as best suited their fancy. The results were decidedly surprising.

The campaign for the Liberty Loan at the Station was most successful and a large amount of money was pledged for the loan. The men were given liberty all day, and there were hundreds of orators on all parts of the Island urging their fellows to come forward and invest in the bonds.

The ballots for the vote on the liquor question at the November election are now being prepared at the Mercury Office, and it is not impossible that the vote on this question may be larger than usual this year. In spite of the fact that Newport is now a "dry" community by orders of the Federal Government the State law requires that this question shall be submitted to the voters at each State election.

The splendid work of the school children in the war upon the caterpillars and other destructive parasites that have infested the trees of Newport, has won much favorable comment. It is estimated that the work that they have done would have cost several thousand dollars if it had been put out to contract.

Mr. John Royal Sanborn, formerly of this city but now superintendent of the Boonton Manufacturing Company at Boonton, N. J., was united in marriage at Boonton on Saturday last to Miss Margaret Bell of that town. They will make their home in Boonton.

There has not been a death in the Naval Hospital since October 10th. The total number of deaths from the disease in Newport was 75.

The Superior Court has taken a further adjournment to the 28th of October.

### GENERAL HAZARD STEVENS

General Hazard Stevens, a Newport boy with a world-wide reputation as a soldier, author and statesman, died at his home in Olympia, Washington, last week, at the age of 76 years. Although he had spent but little time in Newport since coming to manhood, he always continued his interest in Newport affairs and Newport institutions. An evidence of this interest was his offer to present the old Hazard house on Broadway, a few years ago, to the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, to be maintained as a home for the various patriotic societies of this city. Although the Society was unable to accept the gift at that time, the generosity and public spirit that prompted it was much appreciated.

General Hazard Stevens was a son of General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly during the Civil War, and a grandson of Major Daniel Lyman, a distinguished Rhode Island soldier of the Revolution. His Rhode Island ancestors included members of several distinguished families of colonial days, notably the Hazards, Wantons and Robinsons.

When the Civil War broke out Hazard Stevens joined the 79th New York volunteers as lieutenant and adjutant, and won rapid promotion. He was several times brevetted for meritorious conduct on the field, and at the close of the war was mustered out with the brevet rank of brigadier general of volunteers. He was a recipient of the Congressional medal of honor.

At the conclusion of the war General Stevens studied law and was admitted to the bar, practicing in Massachusetts for a number of years. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines and had also published a number of books, including a life of his father, General Isaac Ingalls Stevens. A few years ago, he removed to Olympia, Washington, where he maintained a dairy farm, and entered into the active life of the community.

### THEODORE ROOSEVELT HERE

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, paid a visit to Newport on Thursday and although he was not seen within the limits of the civilian part of the city, thousands of Newporters took advantage of the opportunity to go to the Training Station and see and hear him. He made the run down from Providence on Governor Beekman's speed boat "Shark," accompanied by the Governor, Mayor Clark Burdick, ex-Governor James H. Higgins, Mr. Alfred M. Contes and Mr. Thomas West. He was received at the Station with all the honors due his rank as an ex-President, and was escorted to the reviewing stand by the Station band and the bluejacket guard, passing between two lines of the ship's company and yeomen.

The whole brigade of the Training Station was passed in review, and this was followed by mass singing under the direction of Singing Master Charles Bowes. Following the review a large assemblage gathered in Destroyer Hall, where Colonel Roosevelt made a characteristic stirring address upon the war situation today and the necessity of securing unconditional surrender of the German nation.

After the meeting in Destroyer Hall, Colonel Roosevelt was hurried back to Providence on the Shark as he was scheduled to deliver an address in the interest of the Liberty Loan in Billy Sunday's tabernacle that evening.

### WE HAVE GOT TO GO SOME

The Fourth Liberty Loan subscription is not up to the requirement yet and today is the last day. Some rapid work must be done or Rhode Island will fall behind. The figures in the County up to Friday noon were:

	Subscription	Allotment
Newport	\$1,808,900	\$3,000,000
Middletown	40,250	75,000
Portsmouth	28,200	50,000
Jamestown	34,650	25,000
Tiverton	10,050	25,000
Little Compton	9,400	25,000
New Shoreham	4,750	25,000

Total \$1,936,200  
Total subscribers 6826  
Jamestown is the only town in the County that has gone over the top. Three cheers for Jamestown!

Mrs. French Vanderbilt will present her stand of colors to the Rhode Island State Guard on Saturday afternoon, October 26, the ceremony taking place at the Dexter Training Grounds in Providence. It had originally been planned to have the presentation take place last Sunday, but on account of the epidemic all plans for that day were called off.

### CHILD KILLED BY ACCIDENT

Elna May Clark, seven years old, was practically instantly killed on Wednesday by being crushed by a roller drawn behind a wagon. Although there appear to have been no adults who actually saw the accident, the police feel that no blame attaches to the driver of the wagon, who was so overcome by the fatality that it was feared that he would die of heart trouble in the police station.

Abraham Solomon, a junk dealer, of Heath street, accompanied by his son, was passing through Young street Wednesday morning, drawing a 200-lb. roller behind his wagon. Children were playing around the street, and Elna Clark was on roller skates. According to the other children, Solomon cautioned her to keep away from the roller, but in some way she came into contact with it, whether by accident or just playfulness is not known. At any rate the roller passed over her body, and she died in a moment. Firemen rushed out from the No. 2 station and carried the body into a house, where medical aid was summoned, but life was extinct. Permission was given to remove the body to the home of her parents, after the medical examiner had pronounced death due to accident.

In the meantime, the older Solomon was suffering greatly. He has been subject to heart trouble for some time, and was completely overcome by the sad fatality. He and his son were assisted to the Police Station where medical aid was summoned, and vigorous treatment was required to preserve the life of the man. He and his son told their stories, being ignorant of any accident, until the cries of the children caused them to look around. They were allowed to go as the police felt that they were entirely blameless.

The victim of the accident was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Clarke. Her father is employed as a tinsmith for Barker Bros. & Co., and the family had made their home in Fall River until quite recently when they removed to Newport, living at 37 Howard street.

### YEOMAN LUCIUS H. RICE

Mr. Lucius H. Rice of this city, first class yeoman in the U. S. N. R. F., died in Montreal on Sunday, after an illness of about a week from pneumonia. He had been on duty in Montreal for some time, and had been in excellent health until stricken with the fatal disease. His mother was with him when the end came.

Mr. Rice was a son of Mrs. Margaret H. Rice of this city, and was graduated from the Rogers High School in the class of 1915. He then went to California and was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway, until he enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force of the First Naval District.

### A GOOD RECORD

Some seventy-five per cent. of the Alumni of St. George's School are or have been in the service of the United States in this world war and of this number about eighty per cent. have won commissions.

As soon as the health conditions in this locality permit, a large number of volunteers from the naval forces at the Training Station will be turned loose in the country towns herabouts to assist the farmers in cleaning up their corn fields. It had been hoped to start operations before this, but the influenza conditions have made it undesirable to send the boys out. The sailors promise to make short work of the husking when once they get started at it.

Mr. Harold Knowe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Knowe of Palatine, Ill., and grandson of the late Peter Knowe of this city, died at his home in Palatine this week, following a short illness from influenza, culminating in pneumonia. He was in his twenty-seventh year and is survived by a wife and young child besides his parents. He was engaged in business with his father as contracting masons.

The city ticket office of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been removed to the Long Wharf station, and Mr. Jere I. Greene, the veteran ticket agent, is now on duty there. This means a long trip down the wharf for all who wish to procure tickets or staterooms.

Although there are few bathers in the waters of Narragansett Bay at this time of year, the navy department took no chances, but sent out a warning to all to keep out of the water on Thursday afternoon because of the setting off of a heavy mine at Taylor's Point.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, when a number of matters of interest to the schools was discussed, many of them being referred for further consideration.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Because of the unfortunate conditions that have existed in the city during the past three weeks, it is impossible to make the usual report at this time.

The schools opened with a very satisfactory attendance and increased in enrollment during the first two weeks from 3540 to 3810. In the Rogers the growth was from 565 to 607. Without doubt, had the schools been in session this increase would have continued, because a large number of permits has been issued. The attendance in the Rogers is surprising, considering the opportunities for working and the high wages offered.

In September, 1916, because of infantile paralysis the opening of schools was postponed for two weeks. This year the loss is already 13 school days. The schools surely seem to be laboring under a great handicap.

It is fortunate that the longer school sessions that were adopted last year in Grades III-IX have been continued. The increase of 15 minutes for each session will offset a part of the loss. If the increase is continued in the morning until the first Monday in November, when the beginning of the afternoon session is changed by the rules from 2 to 1.30, there will be a further gain. As the rooms are now well lighted by artificial light the increase in the afternoon can also be continued.

It was the original idea of your superintendent that the time gained would permit an extra week of vacation in January, when the temperature is generally very low, and that the fuel would be conserved.

### Grade VIII

From all those who were promoted from Grade VII last June with the highest record in language, arithmetic and geography, a class of 30 has been organized in the John Clarke. They will be able to complete the regular work of VIII by the end of March, 1919, and they will be ready to enter the Rogers at mid-year, 1920—thus saving a half-year.

Even after the withdrawal of these 30 from the eight regular rooms of grade VII, there is an average of 44 pupils per room.

On Tuesday, September 10, a general meeting of all teachers was held. After singing "The Star Spangled Banner," giving the flag pledge and then singing "America," your superintendent gave his annual salutation address.

### Meeting

On Tuesday, September 17, the principals met to consider with Mr. Leland of the playgrounds a campaign against the caterpillar. The campaign then organized has been highly successful, and the school teachers and children have done a very praiseworthy public service.

### Rogers

The service flag now represents 447 former pupils. The golden stars now number five.

The Coles laboratories have received a number of minerals, including polished agate and fossil wood from Miss Lieber, and also a valuable specimen of tellurium from the collection of the late Professor Wolcott Gibbs, through the kindness of Miss Betton. The new course in Spanish seems to be appreciated as many have elected it.

### Board of Health

Since September 9 no cases of scarlet fever or of diphtheria among school children have been reported; but there have been seven deaths due to influenza, of children of school age in all the schools, public and private.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers) 183, number of cases of truancy (public 15, parochial 2) 17, number out for illness and other causes 166, number of different children truants 17, number found not attending school 17, number sent to public schools 5, number sent to parochial schools 6, number of certificates issued from June 29, 1918, to date 185.

On September 21, a girl was brought before the juvenile court on petition and summons for being an habitual school truant. She was adjudged a delinquent child and sentenced to the Oakland School for girls during her minority.

A boy who was on parole from the Sockanosset School was returned September 25 to Sockanosset for being an habitual school truant.

Supervisor Leland of the recreation commission appeared before the committee and explained a proposition to establish a normal training course for teachers in physical training under the direction of the commission. The matter was referred to the committee on curriculum.

The committee looked into the matter of finances for next year, and directed the committee on finance to appear before the Committee of 25 and present the recommendations. Superintendent Lull presented a new plan for fixing the pay of the principals of the various schools, based on an estimate of \$25 for each room under supervision, and the proposition was laid over until the next meeting for further consideration.

Mr. James P. Taylor is ill at his home on Rhode Island avenue.

### MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent)  
Worthy Master of Newport County Pomona Grange, Mr. Jesse I. Durfee, and the secretary of the Grange, Miss Clover Hamby, are among those suffering with influenza. Mr. Durfee is considerably improved.

There are several new cases of influenza among the Portuguese residents of the town. Mr. John Sylvia Lopez died at his home on Sunday. This makes the seventh death among the Portuguese residents.

Miss Letitia Elliott of Waltham, Mass., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson of Gypsum Lane.

Mr. William P. Smith died of pneumonia following influenza at Bates Sanitarium, Jamestown, early Friday morning. Mrs. Smith died on Wednesday at the same place of the same disease and there was a double funeral service held for the couple on Sunday. The interment was in the Middletown cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Smith formerly resided in Middletown.

Miss Ardella B. F. Peckham has left for New Brunswick where she will resume her duties as physical director in the women's branch of Rutgers' College. The college has been closed on account of the influenza epidemic.

Mrs. Ralph Hazard, who has been in Providence with her parents, has returned. Mr. Ralph Hazard of the First Replacement Engineers, Washington, D. C., has been spending a furlough with Mrs. Hazard and with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hazard. He rejoins his division today (Saturday.)

Rev. Frederick Goodman, formerly rector of St. Mary's and Holy Cross churches, and later rector of the Church of the Ascension, Sierra Madre, California, has accepted a call to St. Mary's Church, Lawrence St., New York, and has begun his duties there. Rev. Mr. Goodman was at this same church previous to his rectorship here. "Mrs. Goodman remains in California until the health conditions in New York are improved, when she will join her husband.

Several young people from here have gone to Kingston to attend the sessions at the Rhode Island State College, which were resumed on Tuesday.

Lloyd Peckham, who has been very ill with pneumonia, was operated upon Saturday. His recovery is very slow, but he seems to be improving every day.

The Portuguese residents of Turner Road and Aquidneck Avenue seem to be suffering from the epidemic and there are many cases in each place. Mr. Rogers died on Sunday, and Mr. Joe de Sylvia of Wapping Road also died Sunday.

Mr. Louis Lewison, who has a grocery store at the corner of Green End avenue and South Aquidneck avenue, has moved his store and is having a new house built which will contain both a store and a dwelling.

Mrs. John H. Smith has moved her goods to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hazard on Green End avenue, and will make her home there. Mr. Smith died about two weeks ago with pneumonia.

The October meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange, which was to have been held in Little Compton, will not be held on the date scheduled.

Mr. Albert C. Potter, who submitted to an operation at the Newport Hospital, has returned to his home on Bliss Road after an absence of a month.

Mrs. Angie Skinner, who has been caring for Mr. George R. Chase for the past year, was called to Attleboro to care for her family. Her son, his wife and three children are all ill with influenza.

The meetings of Aquidneck Grange have been postponed until further notice. Holy Cross Guild is having no meetings during the epidemic.

Ensign Parker Angel, who has been at Annapolis for some time, has returned to his home on Maple avenue. Mrs. Angel, who has been with her husband, has also returned.

Rose Bros. of Maple avenue lost a young heifer last week. Dogs chased it and it became confused and ran into a fence injuring it so that death was almost instantaneous.

Rev. Allen Jacobs of Oklahoma, formerly rector of St. Mary's parish, has received a call to Des Moines, Iowa, and he will begin his duties there early in November.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Anthony of Portsmouth, Mrs. Joshua Coggeshall and Mrs. Phebe E. T. Manchester motored to Littleton, N. H., leaving here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Chase, 2d, with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth left here Tuesday for a motor trip through the Berkshires.

Mrs. S. A. Carter, who has been caring for Mr. Ray DeBlois, has returned to her home in Portsmouth. Mr. DeBlois is now able to be out.

The double-ender ferry boat Bristol has been laid up for the winter, and the staunch little Sagamore is now on the run between Bristol and Bristol Ferry.

Dr. C. Edward Farnum is enjoying a vacation in Maine and hopes to bring home some big game. He is accompanied by Mr. William Thurston.

# BRIDE & BATTLE

A Romance of the  
AMERICAN ARMY  
Fighting on the Battlefields of  
FRANCE



BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

## CHAPTER VI.

But Mark refused Colonel Howard's invitation to become his guest, and avoided the house in Massachusetts circle as much as he could with decency. He was courageous enough to analyze his reasons and he did not conceal the result from himself.

He wanted Eleanor with all the pent-up longing of the dead years in the desert. His love was the strongest passion that he had ever felt, and yet, strangely for a man of his years, it had in it much more of the paternal element than of the lover. All his life he had been almost kinless, his only sister was dead, he wanted Eleanor's presence, Eleanor with him, to see her every day, whether as wife or daughter. Yet he was brave enough to acknowledge that this love, selfless in a measure, threatened to become a consuming passion if he did not hold himself rigidly in check.

He, the middle-aged captain, and Eleanor, with her station, her prospects and her beauty—it was an impossible dream, or one that would ruin the girl's life if, in some wild moment, she made it truth.

He had his reward in Eleanor's increasing restraint, her quite visible indignation. They had fallen apart again, after that single meeting. It was a poor reward, but the sort that Mark had received all his life from fortune.

But there were lonely nights when life seemed unbearable, and he had to exert all his will power to keep himself in check. Mark had rented a little furnished apartment in the Northwest section, off Pennsylvania avenue, and he had found the desert more companionable.

One night he felt at the end of his powers. That was after a grilling day in the war office, one of those days that sometimes come in Washington toward the middle of September, when everything is as sticky as the asphalt sidewalks.

It had been a day of evil portent besides. Colonel Howard, who had seemed of late to reflect Eleanor's coolness in some measure, had greeted him with a wry face when he came in. "The devil's to pay, Mark," he said. "Draw up your chair. There's a leakage to the department."

"What?" cried Mark. "Things are getting known—for instance, our dealings with the shipping people. They've found the exact number of ships we've requisitioned. You know whom I mean by 'they.'"

Mark nodded. The cosmopolitan intrigues in Washington, whose ramifications extended to the ends of the earth, or, at least, across the Atlantic, were busy in every drawing room extracting news, the faintest and least reliable of which was not despised, since many such single items make up a coherent story.

"The Brigadier's wild about it," continued the Colonel, pulling at his mustache. "And it seems impossible to detect how the leakage occurred. It must have been through the shipping companies, of course; yet they couldn't have pieced the thing together without concerted action, which is out of the question. Let's go through the papers."

They opened the safe and went through them one by one, but nothing was missing.

"Damn it!" growled Colonel Howard. "I've been through this before, Mark—you know that. In that case there was a traitor at work. We found him. In this case there can be none, at least. In the war department. And I've told the Brigadier I'll answer with my place for discovering where the leak lies."

He closed the safe and strode off into Kellerman's room, to return with Kellerman, looking angrier than before.

"What are we going to do, Kellerman?" he asked. "Well, Colonel, you know as much about it as any of us," he answered. "There's always been two of us present night and morning when the papers were transferred. I'll vouch for you, Wallace will, I presume, vouch for me, and you, I presume, will vouch for Wallace."

The sinister look on his face affected Mark more disagreeably than ever. Mark felt nettled, though the words had been fair.

"If there's been a leak," he said "it seems to me it's up to the Brigadier to discover it. It's outside; it isn't our business to locate it. We're doing our part—what more can we do?"

"Come along and tell the Brigadier that," suggested Howard.

Mark, nothing loath, accompanied him to the General's room. But the Brigadier was more furious than Howard.

"I don't know how it happened, Colonel, and I don't care!" he cried, thumping the table. "No great harm has been done so far, and of course none of the departmental clerks can be suspected. But it's got to stop, and we've got to find out how it originated."

It was on that night that Mark felt at the end of his powers.



"You Know as Much About It As We Do."

ranging round their eternal subject. Had it been necessary that he should have treated Mrs. Howard and Eleanor harshly, to protect himself?

He put on his hat and went out, meaning to pay them a visit, or, at least, to walk toward their house while making his decision. He had not decided by the time he reached Massachusetts circle, and, as he stopped in doubt, he saw a man across the road, staring up at the house.

Of a sudden Eleanor's story recurred to his mind with vivid force. The man was obviously watching the house, and he meant to stay there.

But, as Mark started toward him, the man seemed to take fear, and shambled away. Something in his gait brought back to Mark's mind the recollection of the man whom he had seen outside the Misses Harpers' school.

And he began to follow him. It was a rule that he had never played before, but justified, in his mind, by the necessity of discovering the fellow's identity. Without any very clear intention in his mind how he was to accomplish this, Mark made his way after the solitary figure, keeping well behind it.

It soon became clear that the man, although he looked like a tramp, had a definite objective. Mark pursued him toward Pennsylvania avenue, until he discovered that he was nearing the least desirable part of Washington, whose location, so near the residence of the chief executive, has always been the wonder and scandal of visitors.

He was in one of those streets that start bravely in the city and debouch into the low-lying land in that intermediate and hardly reclaimed region bordering the Potomac. The houses here were old, many appearing vacant and tumble-down, and for the most part standing each in a little garden.

Mark was beginning to think of lacking the fugitive, who, unconscious of pursuit, was about fifty paces in front of him, when suddenly the man turned in at the tiny garden of an apparently deserted house and knocked at the door, which was opened almost immediately.

Mark heard a subdued scream, and then the man's voice in angry altercation.

He was talking to the woman who had opened the door. She looked about five and thirty years of age, and her face, distinctly visible against the light in the hall, was well-bred, if not attractive. She seemed one of those cosmopolitans who frequent the capital; Mark was still uncertain whether her house was one of those residences that are still occupied in this district by the original owners, or whether she was the mistress of one of those gambling establishments that flourish of necessity along the avenues of the earlier alphabet.

The man seemed to be pleading with her, his gestures were growing frantic. He looked about five and forty years of age; his face struck Mark with a certain odd familiarity, though he had never seen him closely before, and bore traces of breeding, blurred either by dissolute habits or by misfortune.

The woman answered him in tones of quick anger, and made a gesture of dismissal. The man held his ground doggedly, the voices became angrier. "No! No! I tell you!" the woman cried. "I don't know who you are! Will you go?"

Suddenly a man came along the passage behind her, carrying a walking-stick with a heavy handle. He raised it and brought it crashing down on the other's head.

The man fell to the ground, evidently half stunned by the blow. The man with the cane raised it and brought it down again and again upon the other's head and face, in a succession of sick-

ening crazies.

Mark ran to the garden gate. The man with the stick paused, raised his head, and looked at him. Mark recognized Kellerman. As Kellerman, in turn, recognized him, an angry sneer spread over his face.

"My dear Wallace, what the dickens are you doing here?" he demanded.

"Are you trying to kill this man?" asked Mark.

Kellerman seemed nonplussed for the moment. "I hope I've given him his lesson," he answered. "He came here and demanded money, and nearly frightened Mrs. Kenson out of her senses. Let me present you—"

Mark looked into the keen, appraising eyes of Mrs. Kenson with dislike and disgust. "You'd better let him go, Major Kellerman," she said. As he spoke he saw Mrs. Kenson bite her lip vindictively.

"Oh, I'll leave him to you," responded Kellerman airily. "You'll excuse me, Wallace, I'm sure, but Mrs. Kenson's auto will be here in a few moments."

Mark, hot with indignation, answered nothing, but raised the man from the ground and got him outside the gate. As he did so he heard the door of the house close softly. The tramp was half unconscious, and muttering vaguely.

"Four years since I've seen her," he mumbled. "I didn't want money. Only the word. God knows I wouldn't have taken money from her as he said, the cur—"

"Was she your wife?" asked Mark, thinking that he saw light.

"God forbid!" ejaculated the man with convincing spontaneity. "Who are you, anyway?" he demanded, looking at him directly for the first time. "What were you doing in that place?"

He grasped Mark by the arm. "Are you another friend of hers?" he asked. "Or didn't you know that it's the swiftest gambling house in Washington?" Mark took him by the shoulders.

"What's your name and where do you



"I'm Trusting You With My Things."

live?" he asked. "I haven't time to waste on you, but I'm ready to help you if I can."

"My name? Hartley. Good enough name, isn't it? Live? I haven't lived for more years than I remember. I'm a corpse—see? I wanted to live. That's why I came here when I heard she was in Washington. Walked from New York. Why should she be here now, unless there's another poor young fool like me for her? Where the carcass is there are the eagles—or is it vultures?"

Mark drew the man's arm through his and led him away. Presently a cab came crawling up. He hailed it and gave his address.

He took him home and played the Good Samaritan, washed his wounds, plastered them, and gave the man a bed in his living room. Hartley had subsided into a state of frightened silence. He looked dubiously at Mark all the while he was receiving his ministrations, and would say nothing.

"Now, please understand," said Mark, "I've brought you here because you seem to me to be up against it. The door's unlocked, and I'm trusting you with my things. Those cups are silver, Hartley—I won them at West Point. That little picture is by Griffin and worth about seven hundred. That's about all, I think—but I want you to understand you're free, and I'll help you if I can."

Hartley flushed rather oddly, Mark thought, but said not a word. It was a foolish act, he thought repeatedly before he fell asleep; but he must win the man's confidence if he was to learn the mystery. And he was satisfied that his interest in Eleanor's movement boded no harm to her.

In the morning, Hartley was gone, as he expected. But he had taken neither the cups nor the picture.

## CHAPTER VII.

On the way to the war department the following morning he was puzzling over the affair, Kellerman's presence in Mrs. Kenson's house, and Kellerman's possible connection with Hartley, who watched Eleanor.

He could not arrive at any but the most fantastic solutions. Kellerman welcomed him with his usual suavity. They carried up the papers from the safe; then Kellerman called Mark into his own office.

"About last night, Wallace," he began. "Of course you acted all right, as you understood the situation, but there was a good deal that you did not understand. That man took home to your rooms is a sort of International Stool pigeon, if I can coin the phrase. Quite despicable—the one-time gentleman who has lost his honor; and dangerous, because he knows things that nobody would credit him with know-

ing. I suppose you wonder what I was doing in Mrs. Kenson's place?"

"Not at all, Major Kellerman."

"My dear Wallace," said Kellerman, laying a hand on Mark's shoulder, "I want to give you a piece of advice. This is quite apart from our work here. I don't think your qualities are adapted to headquarters work. Go back to your battalion—or, rather, take advantage of your friends in Washington to secure a good post—he emphasized the adjective—"in regimental work."

And as Mark looked at him in stupefaction, Kellerman added coolly:

"I am not speaking officially, my dear Wallace. Take the suggestion as a friendly one. If I can make it a little clearer to you, your presence in Washington is inconvenient to me for personal reasons. I think you will appreciate the reasons—the reason, rather."

The man's insolence was maddening. Mark's impulse was to dash his fists into his face. But discipline told.

Mark saluted stiffly and went away. He sat down at his desk, fuming. Of course Kellerman had referred to Eleanor; and it suddenly occurred to Mark that Kellerman might have made a good deal of headway during his absence.

Mark and Colonel Howard occupied a small room at the end of the corridor; the clerks' room was without; between the two, accessible from each, was Kellerman's office, which communicated, in turn, with the Brigadier's.

Colonel Howard came in after a while, and they went over their plans together. They were engaged on a complicated piece of work, involving tonnage and computations of cubic feet of space for cargoes. There had been an error somewhere, and Mark was trying hard to discover it when the Brigadier came in in his usual intractable manner.

"How long will that job take, Howard?" he asked.

"Wallace will have it finished by noon, sir," answered the Colonel.

The Brigadier waved Mark to his seat impatiently. "Bring it right in to me as soon as you have the figures, please," he said. "I'll wait for it. Sure you can be through by noon?"

"I'm sure, sir," answered Mark, who was hot on the trail of the error.

The Brigadier withdrew, taking the Colonel with him for a conference. Mark worked steadily. The omission was found, the computations were balancing. A clerk knocked at the door.

"What is it?" asked Mark impatiently.

"A man to see you, sir. He says his name's Hartley. Shall I show him in?" "Good Lord, no! I'll see him in the waiting room," answered Mark.

He locked the office door, went through the clerks' room and into the anteroom. Hartley was standing beside the window. He looked up sheepishly as Mark entered.

"Well?" asked Mark crisply.

Hartley grinned. "I didn't take the cups or the picture, Captain Wallace," he said.

"Well, what about it? What can I do for you?"

"Why, I—I wanted to tell you as much, Captain Wallace. I've sunk low, but not to theft. Only I didn't feel I could stay."

"Good Lord, man, is that all you have come to tell me?" "Well, you see—there was something else, but—" stammered Hartley.

"Out with it, then!"

"I wanted to thank you for what you did for me, and—"

The man seemed to be trying to spin out the interview for some indefinite purpose. Mark turned on his heel. His temper was not of the best just then, and Hartley was the last man in the world whom he wanted to see. "All right," he answered. "Steer clear of that woman—of Mrs. Kenson, Hartley. It's evident that she doesn't reciprocate your feelings, or whatever they are, and she seems to have some dangerous friends about her."

He relented suddenly, and, going forward, clapped the man on the shoulder. "I guess you've had your troubles, Hartley," he said. "But pull yourself together, man."

The sheepish, unmanly, mask dropped from Hartley's face. He caught Mark's hand impulsively. "I'm a cur, Captain Wallace!" he cried. "—I—"

"That's all right, Hartley. But, by the way, who told you my name?" "Captain Wallace, don't ask me that! Go back! Never mind me! Go back into your office at once!" cried Hartley.

He broke past Mark with a sudden, spasmodic movement, gained the door, and ran down the corridor. Mark looked after him in stupefaction. Hartley had not been drunk, and his presence there had seemed purposeless. Suddenly, with an intuition of danger, he hurried through the clerks' office, unlocked his door, and entered.

The room was filled with a furious gust of wind. The mobilization papers were whirling on his desk in front of the open window.

The circular fan, which had been distributing a gentle breeze impartially from side to side, now poured its current of air immediately upon Mark's desk. The rotary movement had been stopped, and it had been set to maximum speed.

And this was not the small fan customarily in use in the little office, but a large one from the clerks' room. When Mark had left to interview Hartley, he had seen Kellerman at work through the glass door that connected their two offices. Now Kellerman's desk was vacant.

Mark slammed down the window; there were two locks, and Mark and Kellerman had each a key. Nobody could have entered.

But Mark was positive that Kellerman had set the fan. It stood on a shelf against the partition. Looking up, Mark saw that there was a tiny hole immediately behind it, large enough to permit an inserted wire to push back the lever that controlled the



The Mobilization Papers Were Whirling on His Desk.

rotary apparatus. Yet this might have been nothing but a wormhole in the wood framework of the door.

With a gasp of rage Mark hastily stopped the fan and ran back to his desk. He began collecting the papers. They had blown hither and thither; some had fallen behind the desk, some on the radiator. The floor was littered with them.

Had any gone out of the window?

There should have been two hundred and nine. There was nothing to do but count them. Mark began, but his fingers trembled so that he could hardly turn the pages.

In the very middle of this task the door clicked; the Brigadier and Colonel Howard entered.

"Well, Wallace, finished, I hope?" asked the Brigadier with the cordiality of one who has been refreshed by a good dinner. "Let me see!"

Mark turned the leaves nervelessly, while the Brigadier and Howard stood silently beside him.

He reached the end. He had counted exactly two hundred. That might have been an error. But the paper was not there.

He looked up to see the Brigadier peering into his face with an extraordinary expression. He heard himself stammering, fumbling for words; he stopped.

Colonel Howard sprang forward and caught him by the shoulder. "Wallace, my dear fellow, pull yourself together!" he was pleading. "What's that you're saying? Blown out of the window? It's the heat, sir. He's been overdoing it!"

"Very possibly," said the Brigadier caustically. "I may have a look, then, Howard. Take your time."

Mark was searching again. He stopped as they came to the last paper, which was now the two hundred and third.

"It's no use, Colonel Howard," he cried. "It has gone out of the window. I was called out. When I came back the fan was turned on my desk and the papers were blowing about the room. Somebody—perhaps the mechanism slipped. I don't know. I'm tired—my God, how tired I am!"

The Colonel was pushing him into a chair. He heard the storming voice of the Brigadier a long distance away. Howard was expostulating. They were going through the papers again. A clerk had been called in. Mark heard something about searching the streets. Somebody was telephoning. And, above all, he was conscious of Kellerman in the next room, long before he opened the glass door and entered.

He was alone, and struggling back into the realization of his situation. Kellerman's threat and his refusal to consider it, the visit of Hartley, began to link themselves into the chain of the devilish conspiracy. He rose unsteadily to his feet, wiping the sweat from his forehead. Colonel Howard was coming through the open doorway from Kellerman's room.

"Sit down, Wallace," he said gravely. "I've been talking to the Brigadier, or, rather, he's been talking to me. You must consider yourself under arrest in your quarters. Now, how did this damned thing happen?"

Mark explained as lamely as one who had heard excuses of all kinds from soldiers brought before him for various offenses during his term of service, and waved them aside.

"You know what this means, Wallace?" asked the Colonel in a kindly, serious tone.

"New plans."

"Yes, but to you?"

"I guess so, Colonel Howard. And I'd like to hurry it through. Of course I shall want it over. I'll go home now, and—"

"Stop!" Colonel Howard's challenge had a triumphant ring to it. He placed his hands on Mark's shoulders and swung him round, looking straight into his eyes. "Thank God for that, Mark!" he cried. "I fought the Brigadier over you, and I'll fight him to the end of time. I told him it was a damned lie. I'll swear to it."

"What do you mean, sir?" "That you are a frequenter of gambling houses, Wallace. That's the story that they have been putting over on him. You know whom I mean by 'they.' Washington's swimming with that crooked gung, and that story—well, they managed to start that in circulation and say that it reached the Brigadier's ears. He heard that you were in a fight outside Mrs. Kenson's place in the small hours this morning. Mark, I'll see you through this."

Impulsively the kindly old man started toward the door. He had almost

reached it when Wallace found his tongue.

"Stop!"

The Colonel halted, one hand still outstretched toward the door. "Eh, my boy?" he asked.

"One moment, sir! I cannot let you go to the Brigadier. I have never been inside a gambling house in my life, but I was outside Mrs. Kenson's place last night."

A sudden feebleness seemed to come over the Colonel.

"Tell me about it, Wallace. Tell me why you went there. You know her, then? Don't you know that she's—"

"I know nothing about her, sir. I merely ask you not to go to the Brigadier. I shall proceed to my quarters."

"You understand there will be a court-martial?"

"Naturally, sir."

"The war department hasn't much superfluous time on its hands to wash its dirty linen. We want to get ahead. We want to forget this. I think if you will send in your resignation—"

"You shall have it tonight, sir."

## CHAPTER VIII.

Mark rushed to the street and found himself face to face with Eleanor.

She was coming out of a store, and going, evidently, toward the cab which was waiting against the street curb. They almost ran into each other.

Mark lifted his hat mechanically, and thought she was about to pass, but suddenly she took him by the arm, and looked at him earnestly, extreme concern upon her face.

"What's the matter, Uncle Mark?" she asked. "You're ill—you're looking frightfully ill."

"Well, it's a pretty hot day," said Mark.

"Yes, but you can stand heat, Uncle Mark. You don't look fit to be around. How long have you been ill, and have you been working all the time, and why didn't you send for me?"

"I'm not ill, Eleanor," said Mark, trying to smile.

"Then why haven't you been to see us? Have you forgotten our talk that night? What's the reason? Tell me!" "Your father keeps our noses to the grindstone, Eleanor."

"That isn't true, and please don't play with me as if I were a child, Captain Wallace. Come, get into this cab at once! I am going to take you home and have Mrs. Howard look after you at once. Oh, you are laughing!"

It was rather a grim jest to Mark, but it occurred to him that it would help to alleviate Eleanor. She drew away from him and looked at him with those keen, scrutinizing eyes that had in some measure discomfited him at the Misses Harpers' school.

"Uncle Mark," she pleaded, "do tell me why you are acting so horribly when I am only thinking of you. It's just the way you acted that other night until we got to understand each other. And tell me why you haven't come to us."

"Well, Eleanor, the truth is," said Mark, "the work at the office has just about taken it all out of me. And then, in my position, of course there are visits that I must pay."

"Of course," said Eleanor ironically. "Go on, Uncle Mark. I shall see through you presently."

"But I have been meaning to visit you soon. Only, you know, I am not in any sense your guardian now, and so, Eleanor, if you want me to be frank, it is a little unreasonable of you to put forward my duties in that respect when I have no compensations."

She started. "You mean that you didn't want to come?" she asked.

"I did want to. But I have so many duties—"

"Thank you. That's quite enough, Captain Wallace. My conduct in intruding on such a busy man has been quite inexcusable. Good day, Captain Wallace!"

She made a mocking little bow and went toward her cab. She stopped and looked back. The brief anger was ended. But Mark was already free from that intolerable interview and stumbling homeward.

He let himself in, wrote out his resignation, and mailed it.

As he paced his room, pondering over the situation, it seemed to him that the key to the mystery lay with Hartley. Even yet he had not allowed himself to believe Kellerman a traitor. But it was essential that he should find Hartley, and insist upon a confession, both of his motives in watching the Colonel's house, and of those that had brought him to the war department.

Suddenly the telephone interrupted his meditations. A woman's voice at the other end was asking for him.

"Are you quite sure you are Captain Mark Wallace?" it inquired, when he had stated his identity.

"I am as sure as I have ever been," answered Mark.

"Ah, now I recognize you," said the strange voice in a merry ripple of laughter. "And you don't know who I am?"

"If you will state your name—" began Mark patiently.

"Someone who knows that you are in trouble and wants to help you. I'm afraid you won't let me. You seemed to be prejudiced against me when we met before. Well, I am Ada Kenson."

Mark uttered an angry exclamation, which he instantly checked. This might prove the key that he was seeking.

"Come to my house at nine o'clock tonight, unless you are afraid. You will meet nobody but me."

It had been in Mark's mind to look for Hartley in that neighborhood.

"What do you say, Captain Wallace? I can help you very much indeed, and perhaps put things right for you. I am in a position to know a good deal of what is happening behind the scenes."

Mark felt his brain grow as cool as ice. "I'll come, Mrs. Kenson," he answered crisply, and hung up the receiver.



## New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at ticket offices of this company.

Time Table Revised June 16, 1918.  
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6:30, 8:00, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 6:00, 8:30 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m. Sundays—Leave Newport 6:30, 7:30, 11:10 a. m., 3:10, 6:00, 7:10 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m. Middleboro and Taunton—6:00, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 6:00, 8:30 (Taunton only), 9:10 p. m.  
Taunton—6:50, 8:35, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 6:00, 8:10 p. m.  
Middleboro—8:10 p. m.  
Plymouth—8:10 p. m.  
New Bedford—6:30, 8:00, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 6:00, 7:10 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m. Providence (via Fall River)—6:30, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 6:00, 8:30, 9:10 p. m.

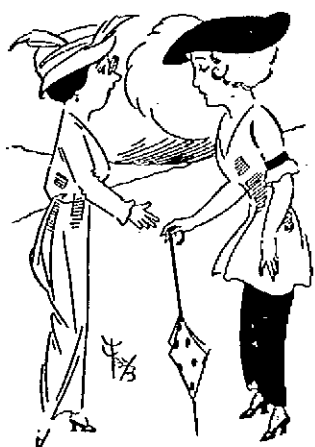
## Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

## Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.  
SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

### GENTLE KNOCK



Miss Wrinkles—Don't you think it's horrid to ask one's age?  
Miss Trinkles—Yes, and it's often so unnecessary.

### SHE HAD HER TURN



"That's a perfectly beautiful engagement ring Jack gave you."  
"I didn't know I had shown it to you."  
"You didn't."

### They Fly Faster, Too.

Our courage is symbolic of the change in America's attitude. On the new quarters the eagle is seen in full flight eastward, with beak and talons ready for action. On the old quarters the eagle simply stood still on its tail and flapped its wings. One claw held a few antiquated weapons, the other waved an olive branch, while its beak was entangled with a scroll—Independent.

### Rice Paper.

Of the great army of cigarette smokers there is probably not more than one in a hundred who knows that rice paper, in which the tobacco is wrapped, has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree, or more commonly of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp. So light is this paper that 500 of the tiny sheets go to make an ounce.

### Combined Effort.

The great artist who paints a picture which compels the admiration of the world does not do so with one sweep of the brush in one moment of inspiration. The great masterpiece is the product of thousands of strokes of the brush, of infinitesimal bits of pigment put on the canvas layer after layer, each done with consummate art. Every tiny bit of paint, every swift stroke does its tiny part toward what becomes at last a marvel of ages. So must we work, stroke by stroke, a bit here and a bit there, until our masterpiece has been completed.

### A Seller.

"Is that book you are reading a best seller?" "You might say so," replied the busy woman. "It's a catalogue of things that I'm compelled to buy."

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

## BRIDE OF BATTLE

Continued from Page 2

lose. He waited calmly for the appointment, and arrived outside the house promptly. There was no sign of Hartley in the neighborhood. At his ring Mrs. Kenson herself opened the door, smiled, and showed him into a well-furnished little parlor. "Sit down, Captain Wallace," she said, indicating a chair. "You'll wonder who I am and why I asked you to come here," said Mrs. Kenson. "Well, I happen to know quite a good deal about you, Captain Wallace. All your history, in fact, from the time you entered West Point. It is part of my business to know these things."

Mark bowed and waited, expecting something sensational. He was astonished beyond his expectation, however, by Mrs. Kenson's next words.

"Your long and distasteful stay in the West, Captain Wallace, was not wholly the fortune of the military service," she said. "It was expedient that you should stay there, on account of your unfortunate mistake in adopting the late Charles Hampton's child."

Mark rose in protest, collected himself, and sat down again.

"In fact, dear Captain Wallace, you have been the victim of circumstances," went on Mrs. Kenson. "I suppose you know that the world has changed a good deal during your fifteen years of exile? Well, this war, for example, it's a shocking revelation to barbarism, the nations lying at each other's throats, when their difficulties could have been adjusted by a little frank diplomacy. It was a great blow to the financial interests that are working to reconcile the nations and to develop the world's resources. They would do all possible to end it. I am working for them here. I am not telling you any secret, Captain Wallace, because everybody in Washington knows it. I represent the international peace committee, and I have quite a good deal of influence among the senators and representatives—principally the Western ones, Captain."

The frankness and audacity of the disclosure astounded Mark. So this was one center of "they," as Colonel Howard had called the nucleus of Teutonic spies and agents in America.

"We are trying our hardest to prevent America from being dragged into this maelstrom," continued Mrs. Kenson. "You, Captain Wallace, were unfortunate enough to be working on the other side. And—I'm sorry, but a little trap was laid for you and Kellerman. You walked right into it. Major Kellerman, who is a very good friend of mine, acted in complete good faith."



"I Represent the International Peace Committee."

Don't blame him. Don't blame yourself. Don't blame that wretched fellow who came here the other night to blackmail me. It was inevitable. You see, when you adopted Hampton's daughter you unconsciously put a sort of noose about your neck. There was the possibility of your coming into contact with Hampton's friends. The system is widespread, you know, and quite twenty years old. So—you had to go west.

"Now, Captain Wallace, I'm a frank woman, and I'll put my proposition to you. You don't want to see Major Kellerman walk off with that pretty ward of yours, do you? And you can't marry her without a little money. Well, you could be very useful to us in many ways. Would you, without sacrificing your patriotism or revealing any secrets, become a salaried worker of our organization?"

Mark stood up, trembling. "I—don't quite understand," he said huskily; and the picture of Eleanor in Kellerman's arms at the dance swam before his eyes. "What is it you want me to do?"

"Use your influence and army knowledge in our behalf. That little affair of today will soon be forgotten. And we'll help you to put Kellerman out of business."

"You ask me to become a German spy?"

"Don't be absurd, my dear captain. Who ever suggested such a thing?"

"That's what it amounts to."

"A little influence on behalf of humanity?"

"No!" shouted Mark, quite beside himself. "You're infamous. You ought to be put out of the country!"

He strode indignantly toward the door. The electric light in the passage had gone out. The room grew dark behind him. He groped his way toward the door.

Suddenly a vivid light flashed before his eyes. He heard, though he felt no

pain, the impact of a hard weapon upon the back of his head. He flung out his hands and grappled with a man. In the uplifted hand he felt a heavy stick with a knobbed handle.

He believed his assailant to be Kellerman, and, half unconscious as he was, he fought madly. But the man, Kellerman or not, was more than a match for him. For a few moments they wrestled furiously; then the other got his arm free and brought down the stick upon Mark's head again. And this time the light faded into blackness.

To be continued

**Founded First Police System.**  
The first man to organize a municipal police system along modern lines was the Marquis d'Argenson, who died in Paris 197 years ago. D'Argenson was a native of Venice and first achieved fame in that republic, where he was a state secret agent. In 1697 he went to France and became the head of the police department in Paris. Coming of a high family, he was considered to have degraded himself by accepting this post, but he soon raised the office to its own level. The gendarmes of Paris were made into a highly efficient force and d'Argenson also formed a body of secret agents, such as would now be called detectives. Later he laid the foundation for the French secret service and sent spies to all countries with which France might become involved in war.

**Get Alcohol From Spuds.**  
Besides being an invaluable article of food, it may surprise many people to learn that the potato contains quite a large amount of alcohol and, when chemically and properly treated in bulk, can yield the results. Alcohol is used for many other purposes besides producing beverages. After being extracted from the potato it can be used as a substitute for petrol. It has for some time past been rumored that the supply of the year's potato crop may possibly be utilized for making alcohol, which, in turn, may take the place of petrol as a driving power, and also for heating and cooking purposes. Scientists and chemists agree that it may be a common sight in the future to see cars, buses, motor vans and taxis driven by alcohol from the potato.

**New Incandescent Lamp.**  
The multi-flament incandescent lamp of T. B. Rider, a Californian, is so arranged that a new flament automatically replaces a burned-out one, and that pulling a chain in the socket will increase the light by turning on auxiliary filaments. One form of lamp has 12 flament sections of 25 candle power each. When current is turned on four filaments are lighted, and as these burn out each is replaced by a new flament, so that if each set has an average life of 1,000 hours the total duration of the lamp will be 8,000 hours. As each flament gives way it releases a spring that changes connection to the next, thus keeping four filaments in action regularly.

**Dunvegan Castle.**  
Dunvegan castle, the ancient stronghold of the McLeod clan, is one of the oldest inhabited dwellings in the world. For 700 years it has been the home of the chief of the clan. The present chief has modernized a part, but in the main it remains as it has been since the beginning of the thirteenth century. Grim and gray, like a warrior of the old days, it perches high on the ledge of a huge, rough rock, almost an island. The waters of the loch, without which a Scottish castle is incomplete, beat upon the rock on three sides, which is, perhaps, one of the reasons that the castle remained in the hands of the McLeods even during the troublesome ages.

**Never Too Old to Learn.**  
"I seem to learn something new every day," said a woman who was well-known as an excellent housekeeper and clever with her fingers. "Once I thought nobody could teach me anything; now I am willing to learn all the time, and find that I can learn something new from nearly everybody I meet. If we go on like this we shall become in time a really clever nation." There are still, however, a few unhappy women who refuse to move with the times and to get out of the groove their grandmother got into; their housekeeping, he said, is far from available.

**German Soldiers' Hard Lot.**  
A German soldier's pay is roughly equivalent to 4½d a day. But out of this he must contribute about 1½d a day toward the cost of his dinner. Apart from the dinner, generally some kind of Irish stew, he gets nothing but black bread and alleged coffee, so most of the remaining threepence must be expended on additional food. Even the meager balance is not at his disposal. It is carefully kept in a small bag opened periodically for the inspection of the soldiers' officers, and if he can be convicted of the least extravagance he will be severely punished.—London Chronicle.

**A Welsh Inventor** has been granted a British patent for a process for removing solder, tin and chemicals from scrap and galvanized metals and utilizing the base metals.

**The One to Be Feared.**  
"Don't bother 'bout de man dat brags about his fightin' qualities," said Uncle Eben; "but keep yoh eye on de man dat jes' hones his razor."

**Womanly Intuition.**  
Intuition is the faculty by virtue of which a woman can understand her husband without listening to what he says.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

## In Use For Over 30 Years

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## Aetna Annuities for Women

WILL YIELD

AGE 50	6.64	per cent. per annum
AGE 55	7.44	" "
AGE 60	8.52	" "
AGE 65	10.	" "
AGE 70	12.15	" "

Payments on monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis as desired

## DAVID J. WHITE, Manager

1009-10 TURK'S HEAD BUILDING, Providence, R. I.

Telephones—Union 4271, After 7 P. M., East Greenwich 132—W

For further information apply to

## PACKER BRAMAN

183 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

BOSTON, THE CAPITAL OF NEW ENGLAND

and the Mecca of thousands who visit its Historic Shrines, Beautiful Churches, Art and Literary Treasures and Attractive Suburbs, extends the welcome hand to all visitors.

## THE UNITED STATES HOTEL

Favorably known as such, for more than three-quarters of a century, is still in the front rank of the Country's leading hotels, and with its up-to-date conveniences, moderate charges, and liberal management, holds the patronage of the business man, savant and tourist.

No. 1563 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The National Exchange Bank	
At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on August 31, 1918.	
RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	488,685 73
Overdrafts, secured	1171 45
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	10,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged	50,000 00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned	50,000 00
unpledged	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent. of subscription)	2,525 33
Value of banking house	4,828 00
Real Estate owned other than banking house	23,075 00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	2,000 00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	55,824 88
Exchanges for Clearing House	108,982 00
Checks on other banks	12,634 04
	4,812 77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	156,617 51
	5,000 00
Total	\$1,155,113 22
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	65,000 00
Undivided Profits	20,851 66
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	4,950 62
Circulating notes outstanding	23,901 04
Net amounts due to National Banks	15,200 00
Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies	7,813 80
Total	138,656 28
Indebted deposits subject to check	734,009 51
Certificates of deposit	29,814 39
Certified checks	1,197 30
Dividends unpaid	64 00
Total of demand deposits	765,113 10
Total	\$1,155,113 22
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.	
County of Newport ss: I, Geo. H. Proud, Clerk of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of September, 1918.	
Correct Attest:	Geo. H. PROUD, a Justice.
	PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.
	WILLIAM R. HARRIS, JR., WM. H. LANGLEY, FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL, } Directors

## Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics at 25 percent less than our regular prices. The we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

## LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous L-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1000 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

## NOTICE

OFFICE OF

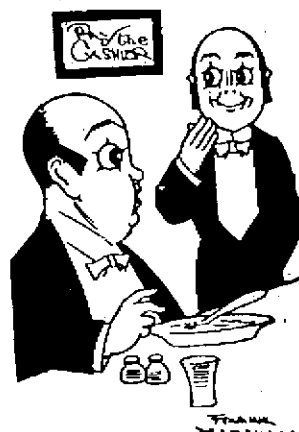
## Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

## Newport

## Gas Light Co.



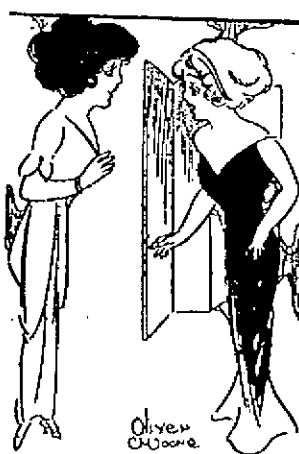
"Hey, waiter, there's a button in this soup."  
"A button! Oh, yes, sir. We always make our soups out of dressed beef, sir."

## DISAGREEMENT RIGHT AWAY



"This is a delightful place to spend our honeymoon, isn't it? Not another man in sight."  
"That's the only objection I have to it."

## SOUND



"Is your husband a sound sleeper?"  
"Sound? I should say so! The sound he makes can be heard for half a block."

Established by Franklin in 1754.

## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 151

Home Telephone 1010

Saturday, October 19, 1918



The German prisoners in Camp Wadsworth have been buying Liberty bonds.

The per capita wealth of Newport is probably greater than that of any city in the country. It amounts to \$2,379.00 per man, woman and child in the city.

The German reports of victories won remind one of the under man in the fight who inserted his nose between the other fellow's teeth and held him down.

In an address by George Bancroft, the historian, before the New York Historical Society, in 1886, he said: "more ideas which have since become national have emanated from the little colony of Rhode Island than from any other."

The latest statement from Congress is that the daylight saving measure will not continue beyond October 27. So on that night you can put your clocks and watches back an hour and sleep one hour longer the next morning.

Billy Sunday says he hopes to get to France in time to give the Kaiser a stiff punch. He will have to hurry, otherwise he will have to go to Germany to punch him. All reports show that the French soil is getting to be a very unhealthy climate for the Kaiser.

Beginning November 1st, there will be but one delivery a day over each route from the various retail stores of this city. This plan was adopted at a meeting of the Merchants' Association on Thursday evening, and is for the purpose of meeting the war conditions that now exist.

General Lafayette, the French hero who helped us win the Revolution and the personal friend of Washington, thought so much of this country that he wished to be buried in American soil. Accordingly he had placed on his tomb at Picpus, France, a dozen barrels of earth taken from some battlefield in America, which he himself had brought back.

The President's second answer to the Hun's proposal for an armistice has the right ring to it. No one can find fault with the language. It will make the Kaiser sit up and take notice. It must be impressed on the German mind by this time that nothing but unconditional surrender will be accepted by the Allies, and the sooner that surrender takes place the better it will be for that nation.

The Senate committee that is revising the tax bill voted in favor of a two-cent stamp on all bank checks, by a vote of 8 to 6. It is doubtful if the measure passes the Senate. Such a tax is opposed by Treasury Department officials and many senators because it not only would be a serious inconvenience to business, but would tend to discourage thrift and encourage hoarding. The amount of revenue from such a tax would be small, in the opinion of experts.

It is amusing to read the German accounts of the fighting from day to day. They admit of no defeat anywhere and if the people of that nation are gullible enough to believe these reports they must think that victory is still with them, that their many miles of retreat are only for the purpose of drawing the enemy on. The loss of men and munitions don't count with them. Their rulers are keeping up the most complete system of deception that it is possible to imagine. There will be a day of reckoning some time, and probably it is not far distant.

The war news grows better each day. The Allied forces have got the Hun on the run. Over a front of 40 miles, from the North Sea in Belgium to Lille in northern France, the Germans are in general retreat before the Belgian, French and British armies. Ostend, one of the famous submarine bases, is in allied hands; Bruges is all but captured, while to the south, from the region east of Roulers, the allied forces are fast driving toward Ghent in an endeavor to seal the western Flanders salient and retain in it large elements of the enemy's forces.

## STILL DESTROYING

Washington has received warning that Germany is about to launch the most desperate submarine campaign of the war. U-boat crews have been put through a special training course in the Baltic, making massed attacks against dummy convoys. Secretary Daniels will go before Congress to ask for additional funds for destroyers. The scope of this program, it is explained, will reflect the navy's firm belief that the war is far from won.

## TOTAL REGISTRATION

The final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service, Sept. 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,758 made by experts in the office of Provost Marshal-General Crowder, based on projections from census figures. This does not include registrations received by mail by local boards after Sept. 12, nor belated enrollments by men who were absent from the country that day. Including such figures it is believed that the actual figures will be approximately 13,000,000. This will be still further increased by the registrations in Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, which are to be held on later dates recently fixed by the President.

With these figures the total number of men who have been registered in the selective service system since the United States entered the war, including those registered June 5, 1917, last June 5, and Aug. 4 and Sept. 12, is 23,456,021. This number of men ought to make the Hun feel sick.

## SOUND DOCTRINE

The two immediate duties before the United States, says Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, are to carry on the war until we win the peace of overwhelming victory, and to insist on absolute Americanism in the citizenship of the United States. No peace not based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal allies should be accepted, and no man should be permitted to participate in American citizenship unless he was American throughout. On the other hand, he asserted that it was a "gross infamy," and disloyal to the true spirit of Americanism, to discriminate against any American because of foreign birth or ancestry.

## CROPWEATHER EXPLANATIONS

Moisture, to water the continents, must come from the salt water which is evaporated from the oceans by the pure, dry air that comes down through the permanent highs that cover the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and is carried by the highs or cool waves to the lows or warm waves.

But there is another set of forces that prepare the salt waters for evaporation and the permanent highs over the oceans cannot evaporate the ocean waters till they are prepared by these electro-magnetic forces. When these forces do not magnetize the waters of the Atlantic or the Pacific oceans there is but little evaporation of the waters and consequently little rain on the continent. In order to locate the rainfall it is important to know which ocean and what part of it is magnetized.

I have long understood all to which above has reference. But I have not understood, till quite recently, the relations of the gaps in the Rockies to the distribution of rainfall east and west of the ridge.

The lows cannot carry dense clouds over the higher Rockies and the highs following them must carry the moist atmosphere through the gaps and fill the lows with moisture before rain can be produced east of the Rockies, when the evaporation is on the Pacific.

Not understanding the relation of these gaps to rainfall caused about 20 per cent of error in my cropweather forecasts for 1918. These errors occurred principally in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, southern Alberta and a few other smaller sections. I knew that the evaporation would be on the Pacific, but did not then know the relation of the mountain gaps to the sections for which my forecasts for 1918 are defective.

I have it. All is plain enough now. Experiments with similar conditions that have occasionally occurred since 1850 have revealed to me how rainfall is distributed east and west of the Rocky ridge, in relation to the mountain passes, when the moisture comes from the Pacific ocean and I can confidently promise better cropweather forecasts hereafter in those sections where they were defective for 1918.

W. T. FOSTER.

## GERMAN DESTRUCTION

It will be from 18 months to two years before coal can be taken from the mines in the Lens region which the Germans damaged before retreating, and it will take five years to restore the normal production. The mines are flooded with water and the mining plants have been systematically destroyed. At Courieres, northeast of Lens, the Germans blew up the mines before retreating. Of 10,000 houses in Lens, visitors found not one left standing.

## OLD GLORY

It flies today on the Seven Seas. In two continents and on the islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean. American soldiers carry it reverently.

In battle it shines over men who are paying a debt we have owed to France since a time when the flag itself existed only in spirit. Our airmen bear it above the Italian Alps. Dumb, it speaks all languages. It tells civilized Europe more in an instant than all the orators could say in a year.

A crude, inartistic combination of bold colors, it is the most beautiful thing in the world.

Its stars change in numbers, but its meaning is as changeless as the blue of a cloudless noon.

If all statutes vanished, and all statesmen died, the flag would still show the way.

A thousand years hence, when men read of the Great War with the same distant curiosity that they today offer toward the Rome of Gibbon, the flag will be as it is now.

It is not the banner of the sword, or ambition, or empire, but of mankind's undying desire for universal liberty.

German casualties in Flanders in the last 3 months have been over 100,000.

## PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

The directors of the Newport County Agricultural Society announce that in spite of the unpleasant weather and the influenza epidemic during the recent Fair, the Society did not lose a ny money, but neither did it gain any. They feel very well satisfied that the books balance.

All the churches in the town were closed on Sunday on account of the epidemic.

Mr. James Austin Peckham, U. S. N., has reached Charleston, S. C., where he will be stationed for the present.

News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Dwight E. Cone of Fall River. Dr. and Mrs. Cone formerly resided in this town.

On Thursday there was an exhibition drill given by the regiment stationed at Camp Admiral Olan, at Oakland Farm. The drill was held on the polo field. Commodore James P. Parker was the reviewing officer. There were many people present.

A special meeting of the town council was held at the town hall on Thursday evening of last week, at which time a public hearing was given relative to the complaint against the Newport & Providence Street Railway Company for not running cars from Newport to Bristol Ferry and return. After considerable discussion the Council voted to ask the railroad to run a car to Bristol Ferry, leaving Newport at 9.15.

The Council then convened as a board of health, and in view of the present conditions it was voted that the health officer request the churches to close for awhile, that he order that no wakes or public funerals be held, and that he investigate the premises of Joe Rose, now deceased, and take such action as he deems best.

The regular monthly meeting of the town council and court of probate was held Monday afternoon with all the members present.

A letter was read from Edward A. Brown, president of the Newport & Providence Street Railway Company, stating that a car will leave Newport daily at 9.15 p. m., running to Bristol Ferry and return, and that the station at Newtown will be put in order, and hoping that the town police will keep it in order.

Borden L. Sisson, surveyor in district No. 2, presented his resignation and Roswell B. Phinney was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A communication was received from Mrs. Letitia T. Freeborn in regard to water running over her land.

Voted that \$300 be taken from the appropriation made for highways in district No. 1 and carried to district No. 3; that \$100 be taken from the appropriation for district No. 4 and district No. 2 and carried to district No. 3.

The claim for damage done by dogs to Belgian hares belonging to Howard G. Peckham of Middletown was disallowed.

The town treasurer was directed to pay to the order of George R. Hicks, treasurer of the Public Library Association, \$200, the appropriation from the town.

Voted that the council meet as a board of canvassers Thursday evening, October 31st.

In probate court an inventory of the estate of William T. Sherman was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of James F. Martin to be appointed administrator of the estate of his former wife, Martha Martin, was received and allowed. Bond was required, to pay debts, in the sum of \$200.

The will of William S. Albro of Providence Island, with the petition of Annie J. Albro, the executrix named therein, for letters testamentary, was received, and continued to November 11th.

The first and final account of Walter B. Chase, administrator of the estate of William A. Chase, was referred to November 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hedy have received news from their son John that he has arrived in Winchester, England. Their son, William, who has been in France, has now been transferred to Italy.

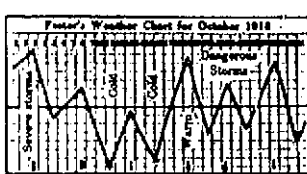
Mrs. Mary A. Boyd died at her home on Saturday evening after an illness extending over many years; during the past two months she has been gradually failing and the end was not unexpected. She was 74 years old. The funeral was held at her late residence on Monday afternoon, the services being conducted by Mrs. Kathryn Cooper, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment was in the Portsmouth cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and their two sons, William and Allen, have gone on a long motor trip. They went first to Westfield, Mass., and were accompanied there by Miss Alice Brayton. The party visited there Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton. Then Miss Brayton remained for a visit with her sister and the other members of the party went on.

Mrs. Robert Almy, who has been very ill, continues about the same. She became ill at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Holder Almy, but has now been moved to her own home where a nurse is caring for her.

Mrs. Warren R. Sherman, who has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks, shows little signs of improvement.

Mr. William M. Sisson died at his home on Gypsum Lane on Thursday after a long illness. He was the oldest son of the late Edward and Mary Sisson and was in his 84th year. He married Miss Leney Northup of this town and she survives him. He is also survived by six children, Elmer and William, both of Gypsum Lane, Mrs. Alfred Carr of Middletown, Mrs. Frank Whitman of Newport, Mrs. Charles Harrington of this town, and a sister, Mrs. Bartlett of Rochester, N. Y., and three brothers, Elbert, George and Edward Sisson, all of Portsmouth. The funeral services, which were private, were held at St. Mary's Church Sunday afternoon. Rev. Robert Eachmann conducted the services and the interment was in St. Mary's churchyard. The bearers were his sons, Elmer and William, and his sons-in-law, Charles Harrington and Alfred Carr. There were many beautiful flowers, among them being a beautiful tribute from Oakland Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which Mr. Sisson was a member. This was in the form of three links and was in green and white.



## WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1918.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Oct. 21 to 25 and 26 to 30, warm waves 20 to 24 and 25 to 29, cool waves 23 to 27 and 28 to Nov. 1. This will cover a period of severe storms. Temperatures are not expected to go so low as in the previous storm period. Rains will be normal in amount and near the same localities as for the past thirty days. Storms are expected to be most severe near Oct. 24. I expect winter grain to be at its best at end of November. Drouth conditions in large sections will continue at least thirty days.

November temperatures and precipitation will be about normal; highest temperatures near 10 and 27, lowest near 7 and 24; most severe storms and most precipitation during week centering on 21; most precipitation on north-east half of continent east of Rockies.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Nov. 1 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 2, plains sections 3, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, eastern sections 5, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Nov. 6. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This period will average colder than usual; not much precipitation; storm intensities a little greater than usual. One of the high temperature dates follows this storm period and dry weather will become more extensive.

Early in the year I predicted an end of the World War before the 1918 crops are gathered. My reasoning was based on cause and effect as I saw them. Readers will soon determine whether I reasoned well.

A general reconstruction will follow the great war. May we hope that economic classes will not be arrayed against each other's interests as was the case following the civil war. There is enough prosperity in this country to get around and I hope to see each interest get its own. No real statesman will sanction another long war between economic interests, but such dangers are to be dealt with following great wars. I hope that the policies will not again be favorable to exploitation and that agriculture will reap its own.

## A GOOD CAUSE

Contributions received during the past week by Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer, New York Committee Secours National, 16 East 47th Street, New York City, New York, amounted to \$1,547.35, for the relief of the destitute women and children of France and Belgium refugees, making a total to date of \$523,871.05.

Those donating \$100, and over were as follows:

Mrs. French Vanderbilt	\$300
Anonymous	500
Albemarle Garden Club	250
Mrs. F. K. Pendleton	100
Miss Edith Scoville	200

## Deaths.

In this city, 12th inst., Julia, wife of Edward A. James, in her 47th year.

In this city, 14th inst., Mary, widow of Henry P. Johnson.

At the Newport Hospital, Mrs. William Murphy (nee Grace Duryea), aged 32 years.

In this city, 14th inst., Frank G. Gates, aged 30 years, and 17th inst., Lilian, daughter of Lilian E. and the late Frank G. Gates, aged 11 years, 2 months, 2 days.

At the Emergency Hospital, 14th inst., Catherine, wife of Vasilius Vayns and daughter of Agathi and Manassia Strati-nakle.

In this city, 15th inst., at the Emergency Hospital, John McCarthy, of 9 Stockton street.

In this city, 15th inst., James, infant son of Casetano and Mary Almeida.

In this city, 15th inst., Mary Elizabeth, wife of Harry E. and daughter of Frank and Mary E. Cory.

In this city, 16th inst., Elma May Slade, only daughter of George W. and Mary M. Clarke, aged 7 years, 3 months.

In this city, 17th inst., Michael Crowley, of 11 Hammond street.

In this city, Oct. 17, Kathleen, daughter of William J. and Margaret J. Burns, aged 3 years, 11 months, 18 days.

At her residence, 19 Cannon street, 17th inst., Mary Elizabeth Card.

At Cloverfield's Farm, Olympia, Wash., Brigadier General Hazard Stevens, son of the late General Isaac L. and Margaret Lyman Stevens.

At Camp Sheridan, Alabama, Oct. 15, Frank H. Dwyer, of 6 Barney street, in his 34th year.

At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, John Francis Woods, son of Mrs. Catherine Woods of this city.

In Montreal, 14th inst., Yeoman Lucius H. Rice, E. S. N. R. P., son of Margaret H. Rice, formerly of this city.

At Elson, N. H., 12th inst., Arthur P. Sherburne, son of Harry E. and Lottie C. Sherburne of this city, aged 15 years, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Allen.

In Baltimore, Md., 12th inst., Richard Dana Fitzhugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzhugh, aged 18 years.

In Washington, D. C., 13th inst., John J. son of Patrick and the late Catherine Sullivan of this city.

In Cranston, 12th inst., William A. Black, aged 55 years.

Killed in action in France, 28th inst., Major Benjamin Franklin, husband of Rebecca Williams, and son of the late Dr. Mrs. William Pepper of Philadelphia.

In Providence, 13th inst., Randall A. Harrington.

In New Bedford, 14th inst., John A. Seabury, of Little Compton, in his 75th year.

## Weekly Almanac, OCTOBER, 1918

## STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Moon	Rises	High	Water
19 Sat	5 01	5 30	rises	6 33	5 19
20 Sun	5 05	5 37	5 07	7 21	7 47
21 Mon	5 09	5 44	6 01	8 11	8 39
22 Tues	5 05	5 54	6 58	9 01	9 28
23 Wed	5 05	6 03	7 59	10 03	10 32
24 Thur	5 07	6 11	9 08	11 04	11 30
25 Fri	5 11	6 19	10 20	12 04	12 41

New Moon, Oct. 12th 10:55m. Evening

First Qr, Oct. 12th 12:00m. Midnight

Full Moon, Oct. 19th 4:55m. Evening

Moon's last Qr, Oct. 26th 12:50m. Evening

## W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED  
GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

Third floor  
TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence - R. I.

## FISH TRIAL TO BEGIN JAN. 20.

30 Fish Dealers Charged With Conspiracy and Trade Restraint.

Trial of the 30 fish dealers charged with conspiracy and with being a combination in restraint of the fresh fish industry of New England will begin Jan. 20. A special venire of 200 talesmen will be summoned. In the meantime, all preliminary motions will be disposed of. The Bay State Fishing Company is the firm complained of.

Atty.-Gen. Attwill and Asst. Dist. Atty. Webber of Suffolk county, Mass., appeared before Judge Fessenden in the superior court and asked for a speedy trial of the case because of the important bearing it has on the public. Mr. Attwill remarked that it is unfortunate that the attorney-general is elected for only one year. "With the privilege of renewal," said the court.

Continuing, Mr. Attwill stated that he considered it his duty to dispose of all work before going out of office, provided he is not re-elected. He said, too, that among other reasons why he desired a speedy trial is that if he is returned to office he will be tied up as legal adviser of the Legislature and other matters pertaining to state affairs.

Judge Fessenden inquired as to the possible length of time required for trial of the case, and Mr. Attwill replied that probably four weeks would do.

Henry F. Hurlburt, representing about 25 of the defendants, said he thought six weeks would be nearer the time the case would take. He pointed out that beginning Nov. 18 there will be a hearing in the United States court of appeals on a bill of equity brought against the same defendants by the government, and said he did not want the state case to conflict in any way with the proceedings in the federal court.

Atty. Daniel V. McIsaac, counsel for Galen L. Stone and another of the defendants, said he would reserve all his statutory rights. He asked for a speedy trial because his clients feel the indictment which is hanging over them and want the cloud removed as quickly as possible.

Judge Fessenden said that this is a case of public importance and ought to be disposed of as quickly as possible. He said he thought that if any preliminary motions were anticipated, they ought to be made before the actual trial of the case. Atty. Hurlburt said he intends to attack the indictment by demurrer and will also ask that the indictment be squashed as against his clients. To this Judge Fessenden replied that he thought that the motions should be filed Dec. 2 and that on that day a date for argument on the law would be set. That was agreeable to all concerned.

Pneumonia, following influenza, claimed victims in the household of Richard J. Sullivan, Hyde Park, Mass., making three within 24 hours. Mr. Sullivan died at noon, his son-in-law, John J. Burke, superintendent of the auto mail service, early in the morning and his son, Cornelius F. Sullivan, a postal clerk, the next day.

Gov. McCall has nominated former Congressman Charles C. Washburn of Worcester to be a member of the state department of education, to succeed former Congressman Samuel L. Powers, who has resigned. The Governor nominated also Samuel W. Baker of Rockland as a member of the state board of optometry to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bernard H. Whitney of Dedham.

Chin Mang of Springfield and Lee Fong Gee of Boston, Chinese aliens, must serve in the United States army although they can never become citizens of this country, under a ruling of Federal Judge Johnson today. Mang had been inducted into the army for failing to return his questionnaire which he alleged never was received and Gee was found guilty of wilfully failing to register. Both sought release as aliens.

Wives of officers of the U. S. Army have been accorded the identical status in the eyes of the Boston School Committee as the wives of such privates. Following hot arguments and many spirited meetings, the committee has decided to reinstate Mrs. Marjorie Bent West, kindergarten assistant in the Gilbert Stuart district, wife of Lieut. West, U. S. A., as teacher in her old precinct. The committee originally voted not to permit the wife of a commissioned officer to retain her position, although the war brides of privates in consideration of the pay allotted their soldier husbands, were all retained, though after much discussion.

## Beware of Gathering Rust.

Any machine, neglected and left standing idle, soon gathers rust. As the rust accumulates it exercises a corrosive action. If left to part after part of the machine, which presently is good for nothing. Had it been regularly used that piece of machinery would have lasted much longer. Idleness has been its destruction. So it is with the human machine.—Exchange.

"The expenses of handling the drive was \$1,909.93, and the amount expended for merchandise amounted to \$2,055.31, showing a total net amount of \$74,069.62."

Mrs. Harriett Dean Stephenson, aged seventy-five, and a resident of East Belfast, Me., for many years, was found dead in her home by neighbors. She had taken her own life by hanging.

Inability to obtain crews because of illness is holding many fishing vessels in Boston. Some of the largest crafts are tied up, while the fleet of motor boats operated by Italians has been reduced from several hundred to a negligible number.

## IRVING DREW.

New Senator to Fill Out Term of the Late Jacob Gallinger.



Irving Drew goes to the senate for the unexpired term of the late Senator Jacob Gallinger, until his death the leader of the Republicans of the upper branch of Congress. Senator Drew is one of the most prominent lawyers in New Hampshire. He is an old school Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics. He will not be a candidate for re-election.

## FATAL FOREST FIRES

Thousands Homeless in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Rumors Are Circulated That Disaster Was Caused by Enemy Agents.

Duluth, Minn.—With probably between 500 and 600 persons dead, thousands homeless and without clothing and with property damage mounting into millions of dollars, whole sections of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota timberland are smouldering, fire-stricken areas, with charred ruins of abandoned, depopulated towns.

The bodies of 100 victims lie in Duluth morgues. Hundreds more along the roads leading to Duluth and Superior lie where they fell when overtaken by the fire.

Twelve thousand homeless and penniless refugees, all in need more or less of medical attention, are quartered in hospitals, churches, schools, private homes and in the armory here, while doctors and nurses sent from surrounding communities attend them, and nearly every able bodied man in the city has been conscripted to fight the flames.

Reports that the holocaust resulted from the work of enemy agents were circulated here. Definite confirmation was not available, but incendiaries were driven away from a local shipyard when the fires in Duluth and Superior were at their height, according to E. J. Longren, fire marshal, and other city and state officials.

Reports reaching here by courier told of widespread destruction, but it was evident that in most instances the fury of the flames was spent. Duluth and Superior are in no further danger. Virginia is safe, and Brainerd was untouched. However, pent bog fires now are said to menace the latter city. Hermidji reported only a small loss.

Greatest loss of life and property damage are believed to have occurred in the Cloquet region, where a number of towns have been destroyed and all semi-rural settlements virtually wiped out.

The town of Twig, or the Miller trunk road, was wiped out. Other towns reported as being entirely destroyed include Rice Lake, Brookston, Brewster, Corona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold, Moose



# NO PEACE, SAYS WILSON, UNTIL KAISERISM ENDS

No Armistice Will Be Granted While Atrocities Continue on Land or Sea.

Washington.—Unconditional surrender. This is the substance of President Wilson's decision on the first German peace note and the later reply to his inquiry.

Text of President Wilson's Reply to Germany.

Sir: In reply to the communication of the German government, dated the 12th instant, which you handed to me, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communication of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the allies of the United States and the allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which the passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety, and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President, delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th of July last.

It is as follows: "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. Frederick Oederlin.

ORDER HITS EATING HOUSES.

Draught Rules to Conserve Sugar, Meats, Wheat, Etc.

Washington.—The United States food administration is launching a new food conservation program. In the past Mr. Hoover has made "requests," but this time he issues "orders"—twelve of them—all addressed to "public eating houses," which take in hotels, restaurants, quick lunch places and all the rest. The orders are designed specifically for the further saving of sugar, wheat, meats, etc.

The Sreadler, notorious as a German raider and formerly the Boston ship Pass of Balmaha, is to be raised from a reef in the South Sea Islands by a wrecking expedition which recently left San Francisco for the scene. The Pass of Balmaha for many years was in the lumber trade between this port and South America.

# TEUTONS FALL BACK STEADILY

La Fere and Craonne Recaptured Under Terrific Pressure From the Unleashed Allied Armies.

HUNS ABANDON STRONGHOLD.

Americans on the Meuse Take More Than 17,000 Prisoners and Ser-blans in the East Capture Nish.

London.—On both the British and French fronts the retreat of the Germans is continuing all the way from before Lens to north of Verdun. La Fere and Craonne have fallen. While the retreat is still rapid, it is not as panic-stricken as heretofore, and there are fewer signs of a general debacle.

East of Lens the British have captured the greater part of Fiers, the Faubourg of Esquarchin, and the Douai prison, which is less than a quarter of a mile from the city.

On the east of the Scheldt canal they have taken Lieu-St. Amand, three miles south of Denain, and Montreucourt, seven miles south of Valenciennes and only four miles from the Lille-Valenciennes-Metziers-Metz railway, which feeds the whole German front in northern France.

The German stronghold of La Fere, together with a great part of the St. Gobain Massif, of which La Fere was a northern outpost at the Oise, has been captured by the French, who have crossed the La Fere-Laon railway line on the high ground between Dantzy and Versigny, three miles farther east. The northern and eastern sections of La Fere were reported to be burning.

Continuing their successes on the south, French troops pushed forward their whole line through the Forest of St. Gobain and entered Laon.

Italians and French, co-operating in the Rhims sector, advanced well above the Aisne and reached the northern outskirts of Craonne, the eastern outpost of the Chemin des Dames. North of this region the French are established on a line from Aiselles to Amfontaine, 16 miles north of Rheims.

In the Champagne sector, in the 25 mile loop formed by the Aisne before it bends southeast to the Forest of the Argonne, the French and Americans are advancing their whole front on a line from Flancy to Avancou, Perthes, Vaux-Champagne and Vauxiers, which was captured. The French, under General Gouraud, have reached the banks of the Aisne in the bend that passes south of Bethel and Chateau-Porten.

In the region of the Meuse the Americans on both sides of the river have engaged 17 fresh German divisions since their attack began, have taken 17,000 prisoners and have obtained all their objectives.

On the eastern front the Serblans have captured Nish, their ancient capital, and cut the Berlin-Constantinople railway.

The Finnish government has asked the Germans to withdraw all their troops from Finland.

Observers predicted that the Germans would not be able to establish a line within 80 miles of that which they were forced to yield. In the Champagne battle General Gouraud is officially credited with 21,507 prisoners, including 400 officers; 600 guns and vast stores of war material.

## PLANS FOR AFTER WAR TRADE.

United States Department of Commerce Tells of Outlook.

Washington.—The time is now ripe for more centralized, concerted work on a program of economic reconstruction after the war, says the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, department of commerce. It is the first of a series of reports to be issued on this subject and is devoted to the plans under consideration by other countries, especially as they bear on future foreign trade developments.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—Editorial comment of the American press showed approval of President Wilson's note and applauded the demand for an unconditional surrender of Germany.

VIENNA.—Turkey advised Austria that conditions forced her to ask for a separate peace and ignored a request to await the reply of Mr. Wilson.

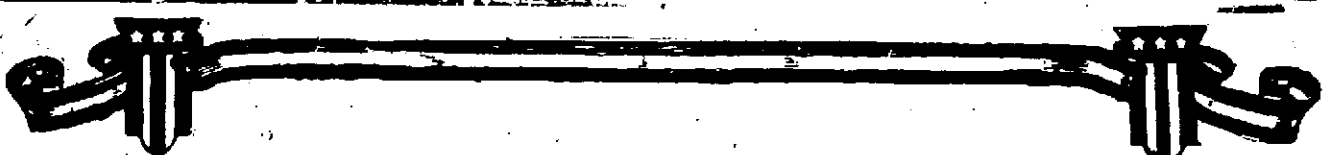
NEW YORK.—Ten thousand policemen here were ordered to sleep with masks on to avert influenza. The epidemic made slight gains here, but many deaths of persons prominent in Washington army and social circles are recorded.

WASHINGTON.—Speed up U boat chasers, urged Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, declaring the menace "greater than ever."

LONDON.—Ninety thousand Austro-German and Bulgarian prisoners have been captured in the offensive which opened on the Balkan front one month ago.

PARIS.—France has broken off the semi-official diplomatic relations which existed with Finland because the Finnish Diet, having by a coup d'etat substituted a monarchy for a republic, called a German prince to the throne.

Howard P. Conserve & Co., of Boston have brought suit for \$100,000 in the Suffolk Superior Court; against the Plymouth & Sandwich St. Ry. Co., in which it seeks to recover \$33,797.23 as the alleged balance, due on contract work of constructing a line of railway from Fresh Pond in Plymouth to the town of Sandwich.



# 22,000 Rhode Islanders Are In U. S. Service!

It costs something over \$3,740,000 a month to maintain those boys from right here at home. That's why this Fourth Liberty Loan must be a success.

The money you and I put into First, Second and Third Liberty Bonds—yes, and even some we are going to put into the Fourth Loan—is now being spent by the Government for ammunition and supplies, being put back into circulation to produce new wealth and good wages—and the products go to these boys to help them win. Make "good times" better!

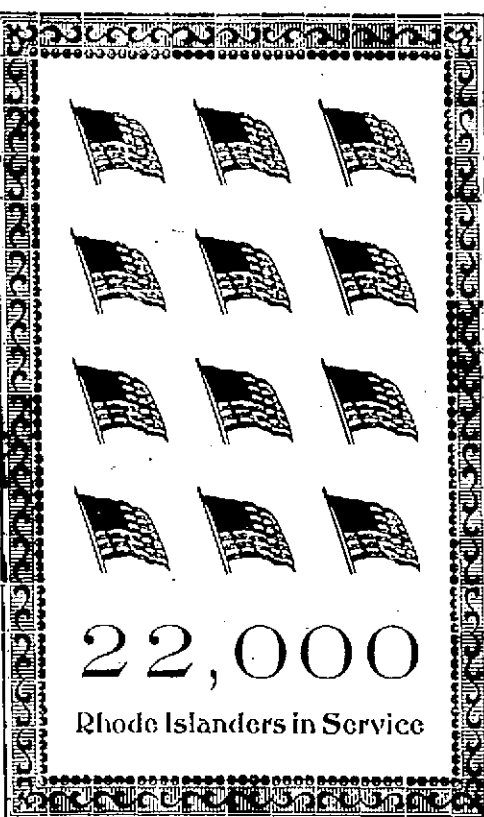
Back Up the Boys—Buy Fighting Fourth Liberty Bonds!

One \$50 Bond will buy a soldier's uniform and give him 60-odd grenades to throw at Fritz, or provide four gas masks to save his comrades' lives.

A \$100 Bond will put infantry rifles with bayonets in the hands of three of our boys.

One \$100 Bond and one \$50 Bond will equip an enlisted man in the Navy, or it will feed an enlisted man for a year.

\$300 worth of Bonds will buy a depth bomb or pay 10 privates for a month.



You know you are going to buy.

You know all about what a splendid investment the Bonds are.

You'd feel guilty if you didn't buy.

You couldn't salute the flag with pride if you didn't.

So get your button—get it early—and wear it proudly!

Set an example.

Drop this paper—do it now—to-day—not "some-time before the end of the campaign."

Don't let any peace talk bluff YOU—make "Unconditional Surrender" your motto. Match "our boys" service with your promptness—buy the way they fight—go to your bank or employer and buy to the limit!

Keep on buying W. S. S.

Liberty Loan Committee of R.I.



WILLIAM J. FLYNN.  
Former S. S. Man Appointed  
Head of Railroad Detectives.



William J. Flynn, for more than 20 years in the United States Secret Service until his retirement as its chief at the beginning of this year, has been appointed by William G. McAdoo to be head of the railroad administration detective force, having jurisdiction over all the railroads in the nation.

## HUN ARMY CRUMBLES

Disorder Marks Retreat of Germans From France.

Soldiers Throw Away Equipment, and Great Numbers Surrender—Artillery Wastes Ammunition.

Paris.—Complete disorder reigns in the ranks of the retreating Germans on many sections of the front. The Kaiser's soldiers, believing the armistice has been signed, are leaving their entrenchments and throwing away their equipment. Great numbers of them are surrendering to the allied units facing them. Nearly 400, including three artillery battalion commanders, throw down their arms near Cambrai and surrendered to a small French patrol.

Harry Wichert, alias Harry Hurchert, arrested in Palmer, Mass., Sept. 27 at the instance of officers of the department of justice, was brought before a police court in Springfield and the charge of passing a worthless check, for which he was sought by the local police, was filed away. Wichert was immediately placed under arrest by the federal authorities, who said that he would be taken to Boston as the first step toward internment as a dangerous alien enemy.

Detecting Malingers. The discovery of a Dutch physician that sudden sounds may cause the pupil of the eye to dilate momentarily is suggested as a novel method of detecting malingers claiming to be totally deaf. Placed in a strong light, the subject is told to look at some distant object and, as the examiner's assistant calls off in a loud voice a number of well separated words—such as "Attention!" and "Forward march!"—the effect on the pupils can be clearly seen.



Cuticura Soap Is My Ideal for preserving, purifying and beautifying The Complexion Hands and Hair

Especially when preceded by touch of Cuticura Ointment to pimples, redness, roughness and dandruff. For complete free trial and directions, send for Cuticura Soap and Ointment to the Cuticura Co., 27, Boston, U.S.A. (In Canada, 27, Toronto, U.S.A.)

# BUY FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN 4 1-4 per cent LIBERTY BONDS

AT THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

We are here to serve the public THAT'S YOU

We sell for cash or on the weekly plan

\$1 a week for 50 weeks buys a \$50 Bond

\$2 a week for 50 weeks buys a \$100 Bond

Saving deposits begin to draw interest October 19th

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

# SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners]

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Orders Promptly Attended to. All goods are Pure Absolutely



## BREEDING OF FANCY FOWLS

Practice Results In More or Less General Improvement of Poultry—Some Suggestions.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

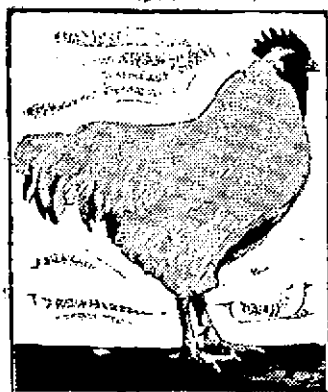
There should not be any discouragement of the breeding of what is ordinarily known as fancy poultry. That term is usually applied to the standard breeds as kept by specialists who produce exhibition birds. That practice has always resulted in more or less general improvement of poultry and should continue to perform just that function at this time when the wider keeping of a better grade of poultry stock cannot fail to result in an increased production. The work of the poultry specialist also gives encouragement to the general farmer and the back-yard poultry keeper to take better care of the flocks. The maintenance of poultry exhibitions, maintained almost wholly by the poultry specialist, is certainly justified during the present emergency. It has always been the breeders of exhibition fowls who have been the leaders in promoting the welfare of the poultry industry, and these men have been especially willing to give their time and efforts in working for increased production. The poultry shows themselves afford an opportunity for interesting individuals in poultry keeping and have served as effective centers from which to launch and extend the campaign for increasing poultry production.

To the specialist in poultry production it is not necessary to say in this connection anything with regard to breeds that should be used, but to the general farmer some suggestions along that line might be of assistance in making the adjustment to changed conditions.

Standard poultry, as the phrase is commonly used in America, is poultry bred to the standards established by the American Poultry Association. The object of making standards for poultry is the same as the object of making standards of weight, volume or quality for any product or commodity; i. e., to secure uniformity and establish a series of grades as a basis of trading in the article.

In making standards for poultry which apply in the process of production, the principal points considered are size, shape and color.

Size and shape are fixed characters and largely determine the practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color but identical in every other respect. Color is not a primary utility point, but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white variety and a black variety of the same breed are



White Plymouth Rock Cock, First Prize Winner.

actually identical in table quality, but because black birds do not dress for the market as clean and nice looking as white ones, it often happens that they are not as salable.

When a flock of fowls is kept for production only, uniformity in color is much less important than approximate uniformity in size and type, yet the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color as far as it can be followed without sacrificing any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year he should by all means use stock of a well-established popular standard breed. By doing so and by selecting as breeders only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared each year, a poultry keeper maintains in his flock a highly desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and, with little extra care and no extra cost, can have a pleasing uniformity in color. To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that although color differences are in most cases merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

## Snakes Bred for Profit.

Most of the snakes used by showmen are procured from a large "snake farm" at San Antonio, Tex., where all kinds of reptiles are bred. This farm consists of eight acres for snakes alone, besides the land required for raising rabbits, chickens, frogs and other "snake feed."

## "ADMIRAL SIMS" IS LEFT ON PIER

British Destroyer Rushes to Rescue After Transport Starts for France.

## BIG CROWD IS DISAPPOINTED

Being a True Tale of Admiralty for an American Sailor Superstition—Transport Captain to the Rescue.

London.—"Admiral Sims" had gone astray. It would be another little job for the navy to trace him.

All day long the quay, with a mammoth transport alongside, had been literally seething with troops that passed up the steep gangway in an unending file. For a month and more these drafts, numbering several thousands, had been expected, with the result that the entire town was on feet and on tiptoes to receive them.

As they swung down the streets beneath a sky of bunting, one long compact crowd hemmed them in on either side, cheering and waving small flags from pavement to rooftop. Never was there such a sight. And yet, despite the exulting hurrahs, there was a cordial and general expectation that the climax was yet to come; a climax for which was reserved the loudest shout of the strongest lung. In short, Admiral Sims was the coping stone for popular enthusiasm, and he had not yet appeared.

The end of the line of troops was seen by those on the roofs and at the windows; it cleared the open space outside the docks and disappeared behind the gates; still no Admiral Sims. Then, by some extraordinary law, unexplained only by those who are versed in the psychology of crowds, placid though angry disappointment possessed every one. Admiral Sims was a "wast out."

## More Stripes Than Navy Boards.

The fact was there had been a misunderstanding, and it occurred in this way: When the troops first landed the mayor's daughter presented a small tabby kitten—as a mascot—to the command officer. It was a fascinating ball of fluff, with large dreamy blue eyes and claws that drew blood from every one who petted it. It was the progeny of a tabby sire; it had as many stripes as the whole navy board combined. Accordingly some wit christened it "Admiral Sims." Within an hour of the presentation every man was talking of the "admiral" and the good luck the blue-eyed kitten carried with it.

Rumor of its coming reached it but by the time the news reached the port of embarkation it was the real Admiral Sims that was accompanying the troops. Hence the disappointment when America's hero did not appear.

Now "Admiral Sims" traveled in a wicker basket that was carried by a trustworthy corporal, who, while waiting on the jetty, placed his precious load on the ground. Suddenly the order was given to embark, and in the excitement of the moment the basket was forgotten. Away went the transport amid cheers and flags and on; when the riot of joy had ceased was the "admiral" missed.

What was to be done? To land in France was to court disaster. Accordingly the matter was referred to the general, who at once approached the captain of the ship. All sailors are superstitious, and particularly where cats are concerned. The skipper thoroughly sympathized. Yes, he would arrange matters somehow; and he did.

## Destroyer Rushes to Rescue.

It was dusk. A mile or so outside the harbor one could just see the long gray forms of three or four destroyers they were the escort. Here was his chance. In a twinkling he made the following signal to the O. C.: "Admiral Sims left on quay. Can you embark? Such an honor no commander in his majesty's fleet was likely to refuse. Within a few minutes, therefore, a destroyer was tearing toward the harbor to embark America's greatest sailor. As she neared her destination she "blinked" a signal to the port authority: "Returning for Admiral Sims please inform."

Another ten minutes, with the sea washing over her bow, her siren howling, and the crew at quarters, the destroyer fetched up alongside, ready to receive her honored charge. Then, to the astonishment of all, a deckhand hurried to the landing stage and held out a basket. "Where's the admiral?" shouted the commander. "Inside this 'ere," was the reply, and without an other word the basket, with the kitten half hanging out, was handed overboard.

Imagine the commander's feelings. They were expressed in exact ratio as he put his helm hard a port and scurried off to rejoin the escort. His fury was like unto a monsoon. Nevertheless, he ran alongside the transport and transhipped his cargo, for duty is duty. And now if you ask him whether he knows Admiral Sims he will tell you that he once met him; that he was the best shipmate he had ever known; that he talked very little, never smoked, slept most of the day and drank nothing but milk.

Few things annoy the commander more than if you reply, "Hats!"

The location of an admiral's quarters is a matter of some importance.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

## TELEPHONE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

Theodore N. Vuil, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and head of the Bell system, the control and operation of which was taken over by the Government as a war measure on August 1st, 1918, authorized the following statement as an epitome of the negotiations between the Postmaster General and the telephone conferees as to the basis of compensation. It is of special interest in New England because of the large holdings of telephone securities in this section of the country.

"After extended conferences between the representatives of the Postmaster General and the Bell system, covering—that there might be no misunderstanding—painstaking and exhaustive discussion and a frank exchange of views, what constitutes a just compensation for the supervision, possession, control and operation of the Bell system taken over under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, has been agreed upon.

"The representatives of the Bell system throughout the negotiations found nothing but helpfulness. Asking no more than they thought ought to be paid by the Government, they found an intent and desire to pay all that ought to be paid, and for the protection of the property to do all that ought to be done and all that has been done in the past.

"In taking over the property, the Postmaster General also desires to give continuity to the service, and as far as consistent with Government operations, to the personnel that has brought the property to its present degree of efficiency. From the first exchange of views until the close, the Bell representatives were met by the Postmaster General and his representatives in a spirit of absolute fairness and with an earnest desire to preserve the service to the public, and preserve the property for the proprietors as well as to give them established returns on their securities.

"The principles adopted as a basis of compensation were:

"First: Any compensation fixed for the period of control was to be considered as compensation for an emergency period and not in any way considered as establishing a value for the property.

"Second: The operation of the property is to be continued on a basis of efficiency relatively equal to that of the past.

"Third: The property is to be fully maintained so as to be turned back to the Company as good as when received.

"Fourth: Appropriations from current revenue for maintenance, depreciation and obsolescence to be the same as in the past, an average of 5.72 per cent on the fixed capital. Amortization of intangible capital to be relatively equal to the past. All unexpended balances from both to be invested in the plant of the system. Charges against the depreciation reserve to be in accordance with the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Fifth: Employees' pensions, disability benefits and death benefits now in operation to be continued.

"Sixth: All taxes, Municipal, State or Federal, to be paid (or reimbursed if paid by the Company) by the Government.

"Seventh: The license and rental contracts between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the licensee companies to be continued, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to give such advice and assistance as the Postmaster General may require, is to maintain its scientific technical and engineering departments, its patent protection for the benefit of the property in the same manner as heretofore. The Postmaster General to have the benefit during the period of control, in the operation of the wire system, of all inventions, discoveries and ideas, which may now or hereafter be controlled by the Bell system.

"For the security holders is provided:

"(A) Payment of the interest and existing amortization charges on all outstanding securities or obligations of the Bell system in the hands of the public, including the 6 per cent convertible bonds issued August first, 1918.

"(B) Payment of dividends at the existing rate upon the share capital of the Bell system outstanding in the hands of the public.

"(C) Payment of any charges, interest, dividends or other costs on new securities or share capital issued in discharge, conversion or renewal or extension of present obligations.

"For extensions to property, as provided above, unexpended depreciation shall be invested in the property of the system. American Telephone and Telegraph Company surplus shall be invested in its property. Surplus profits from operation may be invested by the Postmaster General.

"If securities or capital can be issued at fair terms the Bell system will issue its securities if desired, but the nominal value of the securities shall not exceed 80 per cent. of the amount expended in the property.

## THE PROLISOME "DUD"

A "Dud" is an enemy shell that, through some defect in the fuse or the bursting charge, fails to explode. Instead of scattering death and destruction, it harms only the object with which it comes in contact.

"Not long ago," said a captain of artillery, inhaling a puff from his first cigarette in several days, "one of my men heard a 'whizzbang' coming. He darted head first into a dugout like a jack rabbit. At the same moment, the shell entered and lodged right alongside him in the soft earth. For the fraction of a second the soldier thought that he was going to be an unusually complete casualty, but the shell just stayed there, rested quietly and didn't explode. That soldier is now firmly convinced that he was born to be banged.

"Another time, one of the men in the battery was in a deep dugout when one of the big German shells came through the roof and lodged right at his feet. It was a huge shell and it looked as big around as a wash tub to him. He faintly dead away when he saw it, for in a flash he figured that it had been one of those ready to blow up. When he came to, and they told him that he had been scared into insensibility by a 'dud,' he was the maddest man you ever saw. He seemed to take it as a personal insult that the shell hadn't exploded and scattered him over five acres of France."—Y. M. C. A. Bulletin.

## JACK FROST IS COMING

If you have been puzzled about how to store your war garden products so as to insure them most effectively against decay, the following suggestions will help.

The cellar is the best place for potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, and salisfy, but they should be protected from dry air and furnace heat. To provide this protection a storage room should be made and both sides of the partition covered with felt paper. The material in the cellar floor is important. If it is cement occasional moistening of the sand covering the vegetables is desirable. An earth floor is usually damp enough to make this unnecessary, but if the floor is very damp it is better to provide a slatted floor about two inches from the earth. Excessively damp air can be reduced through ventilation.

A few hooks in the ceiling of the storeroom will be found useful, also some built-in bins. A load of builders' sand to cover roots like carrots and beets and a few slat boxes and old bags—and you are ready to store any time.

What vegetables will you store in your cellar? Potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips and salisfy are the best for such a place. Squash, pumpkin and onions should be stored in the attic. Cabbage is better stored outside in a straw-lined well ventilated pit. As the weather grows colder add more coverings of straw and earth.

Potatoes should be dug, left in the ground for a short time and then stored in a dark place. The ideal temperature is 33 to 35 degrees F.

Beets, turnips, carrots may be stored like potatoes, but keep in better condition if they are covered with sand. Conditions of the place of storage and of the roots themselves should determine whether to use the sand dry or slightly moist. If they start to shrink, moisten the sand.

Parsnips and salisfy may be left in the ground. Freezing does not hurt.

When boxes are used a little damp sand should be placed in the bottom of the boxes, then alternate layers of vegetables and sand. When piled on the floor a covering with sand is generally sufficient. In drying beets the tops should be twisted off and not cut off with a knife, as this will cause "bleeding," loss of color and very often decay.

Onions before being stored in the attic should be dry and thoroughly well cured outside. Dampness causes decay. They will keep well in slat boxes or shallow trays.

Squash and pumpkin require a slightly warmer temperature. Placed in barrels or boxes and packed in straw or excelsior and in a part of the cellar near to the furnace they may keep for some time. They should be carefully handled so as to avoid bruising. Sort over frequently for spoiled ones. Others may be laid out separately and placed in the attic as a temperature of about 60 degrees is better for them.

One of the best and most recent methods of ripening green tomatoes in the late autumn is to wrap each vegetable in paper and place in a closed box or drawer located in a warm room. Another method is to pull the vine before any sign of injury from frost and suspend from the ceiling of a warm room or the cellar.

## VICTORY SONG OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Alsace-Lorraine shall be free once again;  
Let children all sing in the street.  
After waiting and pain,  
We have broken the chain  
Of the tyrant profane,  
Now our land we regain.  
Let us sing the refrain  
Where'er and where'er we meet.

Jeanne d'Arc, here her home, calls  
each loyal soul;  
Her visions are still her own.  
The Prussian who stole  
Our iron and coal,  
Can neither cajole,  
Nor purchase with toll;  
Nor force his control;  
To all his base purpose is known.

Lorraine's son wrote the Marseillaise  
for the throng,  
Now well-known in every land.  
March on! is his song,  
Break tyranny's throng,  
You to Freedom belong,  
Attack now the old wrong,  
Be both valiant and strong  
God and our own right hand.

Let us sing and rejoice for the Freedom so near:  
The time of release is at hand.  
Nor more shall we fear;  
Nor need bear the Hun sneer;  
Our deliverance is here.  
Yes, this very year  
Shall bring us good cheer.  
Freedom! Liberty! Shout through the land.

Sympathetic Congratulations and Response from the United States, Promising Aid

Unitedly sing thus, brave daughters of France:  
The years of your trial are o'er,  
Without fear of mischance,  
Will our armies advance  
Crush the Hun arrogance.  
So, with glad utterance  
Claim your just inheritance:  
We will help you your cities restore.  
JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON,  
Bishop of Harrisburg.

## ALL THE SAME

One—Of course, they are nice to have, but they are a lot of trouble just the same.

Two—(With a sigh) Yes they are.

One—Cost a bunch of money, too.

Two—You're right, they do.

One—Isn't the first expense one minds, but the upkeep is fierce.

Two—Don't I know it.

One—Always something wrong with the blamed thing, and when there is nobody but a specialist can tell what it is.

Two—That's true.

One—Still, after you've had one or two of them you couldn't get along without them.

Two—(Brightening) That's what I think. People envy you, too.

One—Yes, still it's an endless worry keeping them looking trim and shining. And gasoline and tires are going up.

Two—Gasoline and tires! Good heavens, man! I thought you were talking about babies!—Judge.

Knicker—Has Jones a runabout?

Bocker—No, just a talkabout.—Exchange.

## A CLEARLY DEFINED ISSUE

(Special Correspondence of the Mercury)

Washington, Oct. 15.—A clearly defined issue has been presented in the Senate between the advocates of democracy on the one hand, and the worshippers of autocracy on the other. The Republicans have aligned themselves solidly behind the Weeks Resolution which proposes a joint congressional committee on Reconstruction, to be composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, to study after-war problems. Senator Overman, on behalf of the Democrats, has introduced a bill to be offered as a counter to the Weeks Resolution, proposing a Commission on Reconstruction, to be composed of men appointed by the President. In view of the manner in which the President has made up his commissions in the past, this would mean a commission under the domination of Wilson—a cog in the wheel of autocracy.

The Weeks Resolution would prevent partisanship, for the two parties would have equal representation. It would place the responsibility for the work upon Congress, which, under the Constitution, must be responsible for the reconstruction legislation. It would give Congress first hand information, gathered under its own direction, supplied promptly and without prejudice. There could be no bias, with both parties equally represented, and with the entire Congress in control of the work of the committee.

The Overman bill is entirely different in its purpose and would be different in its results. It proposes that the President shall direct the collection of data upon which Congress shall enact reconstruction measures. It would give the President power to determine what lines of investigation and study shall be pursued, what information, after it has been gathered, shall be submitted to Congress, what men shall be employed to gather the information, what prejudices shall exert an influence, and what bias shall be manifest in the final results. We have seen something of that heretofore, in the socialistic tendencies of many of his appointees.

The issue is clearly drawn in Congress between those who believe in the ability of Congress to gather its own information and those who believe that Congress must get down on its knees and crawl to the White House every time it contemplates important legislation. The Weeks Resolution represents the up-standing, self-asserting, independent-minded Americanism. The Overman bill represents groveling, weak-kneed, self-abasing, humiliating attitude of the autocracy worshipper.

The Senate will take its choice, and it will be judged by the country according to its own estimate of its capacity as a legislative body.

## BUDGET SYSTEM DEMANDED

The need of a budget system to control the revenues and expenditures of the Government was forcibly illustrated in the case of the Emergency Power bill just passed by the House. That measure was framed by the Interstate Commerce Committee, a committee that has nothing to do with revenues or appropriations. Yet that measure included an appropriation of \$175,000,000 to enable the President to carry out the purposes of the act. The members of that committee had no knowledge whether the revenues of the ensuing year had been so planned as to meet that burden, nor had they information that other appropriations would be so regulated as to include that amount without exceeding the permissible total. Of course the power bill is a war measure, and the appropriation that it contains will be met by the income from war taxation and the sale of war bonds, but the arguments against promiscuous appropriation by the committees of Congress without regard to the state of the Treasury should carry as much weight in war as in peace. What is needed is a system that will conform expenditures to revenues, and provide for an intelligent survey of the finances of the Government as a whole.

## HUMBLED TO THE DUST

One of the tragic-comedies of school days, we call it; one of the pathetic things at which we laugh thoughtlessly, but which makes the victim squirm in agony. It happened in one of our suburban schools the other morning.

"Billy Smith, come up to the desk, please," commanded the teacher; and Billy Smith presented himself.

"Now, Billy, let me see your hands. Look at them yourself. Aren't you ashamed to come to school with such dirty hands? No other boy in school has such grimy paws the first thing in the morning. Let me show you. Johnny Hill, come up to the desk."

Johnny came and stood beside Billy, exhibiting his own fists, pink, immaculate. Then did Billy burst forth—and he said it so that the whole schoolroom could hear it:

"Aw, I'd have clean hands, too, if my mother made me wash the breakfast dishes every morning before I came to school!"

And it wasn't true at all, but Johnny's life is miserable now, and he feels that he can never live it down.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## RAW RECRUIT

A recruit sat smoking under a tree. His sergeant said in passing:

"See the colonel?"

"None," said the recruit.

"Well, keep a sharp lookout for him, will you?" said the sergeant.

"Yep."

An hour later the sergeant passed again.

"See the colonel yet?"

"None, sergeant."

Another hour and the colonel did at last appear. The recruit looked up at him calmly from his book without saluting. Nettled, the colonel said:

"Do you know who I am?"

"None."

"I am the colonel."

"Well, by gosh, you're going to catch it, then," the recruit declared.

"The sergeant's been asking twice for you already."—Washington Star.

She—You shouldn't squeeze my hand going out of theatre. When I squeezed back I meant you to stop.

He—Me? I—why, I—I—didn't touch your hand.—Roseleaf.

"Experience is the best teacher," said Uncle Eben, "but gittin' arrested ain't no way to study law."—Washington Star.

## FAIR PLAY TO THE ALLIES

Every American likes "fair play." For this reason all Americans will rejoice at the Food Administration's announcement that it is now possible for all the countries fighting Germany, including the United States, to have the same war bread.

To do this, the American housewife must be economical in the use of wheat. She must continue to make generous use of corn meal. But she need no longer observe wheatless days or meals unless she so desires. The 50-50 rule for buying wheat flour has also been discontinued.

The burden of saving wheat has now been made much easier for the housewife by putting mixed flours on the market and so relieving her of the trouble of mixing her own combinations.

These mixed flours will be called Victory Flours and will be sold without substitutes. They will be mixed accordingly:—

Mixed Wheat and Barley Flour Mixed in proportion of four pounds of wheat flour to one pound of barley flour.

Mixed Wheat and Corn Flour Mixed in proportion of four pounds of wheat flour to one pound of corn flour.

Mixed Wheat, Barley and Corn Flour Mixed in proportion of eight pounds of wheat flour to one pound of barley and one pound of corn flour.

Mixed Wheat and Rye Flour Mixed in proportion of three pounds of wheat flour and not less than two pounds of rye flour.

Whole Wheat, Entire Wheat or Graham Flour or Meal Which contain at least 95 per cent. of the wheat berry will also be classed as Victory Flours.

If the housewife desires to buy straight wheat flour instead of any of these mixed flours, she must buy at the same time one pound of wheat substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour that she buys. Usually the wheat substitutes offered her will be corn flour, corn meal, and barley flour. In some localities, however, where other substitutes are plentiful, the housewife may extend her choice to include feterita flour and meals, rice flour, oat flour, kafir flour, milo flour, peanut flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet flour, and buckwheat flour. If she buys any of these she must buy them in the same ratio, that is one pound of substitute flour to four pounds of wheat flour.

The entire 20 per cent. of substitute flour is supposed to be mixed with flour for use in bread. For the making of corn bread, the corn meal should not be bought in the combination sales, but purchased separately. It is urged that families continue the use of corn bread as a wheat saver.

## SAVING SUGAR

The connection between sugar and the fighting qualities of our soldiers may seem as remote as the stars from the earth, but in reality it is the connection between the match and the fire.

Languid, sluggish soldiers are not good fighters. They cannot make the supreme physical effort it takes to advance our lines against the Hun. They cannot endure the long exposure to cold and damp that belongs to the life of the trenches.

If we are to win this war our soldiers must be in prime health. They must be able to exert the maximum amount of energy of which the human body is capable.

This means they must have energy-producing foods, of which sugar is one of the most valuable.

Our own sugar crop is less than we expected. Our great war program has reduced the fleet of ships that used to bring us sugar from other lands. Millions of pounds of sugar that we were importing were sunk by German submarines. Moreover, the little island of Cuba must supply the world with sugar now, for the rich sugar beet fields of France and Italy have been destroyed by the enemy. So, even if we had the ships to import more sugar we would not want to do so, for we would then be taking more than our share.

Even with the ration of two pounds a person a month, which is recommended to us by the United States Food Administration, we are having more than the Italians and the French. Italy's sugar ration is one pound a month per person, France's ration is one and one-half pounds a month, England has the same ration as ours—two pounds a person per month.

## FOLLOWING ADVICE

The teacher wanted some plums in order to give an object lesson during school hours, and calling one of the small boys she gave him 10 cents and dispatched him to the fruit stand down the corner.

"Before you buy the plums, Willie," she cautioned, "you had better pick one or two to make sure they are ripe."

Little Willie flitted away. Soon he came back and smilingly put the bag on the teacher's desk.

"O, thank you, Willie," said the teacher, taking up the bag. "Did you pinch one or two as I told you to do?"

"Did I?" was the gleeful response. "I pinched the whole bagful and here's your 10 cents."—Buffalo Evening News.

## PUZZLED

"I've got a letter from my son out West."

"That's Tom doing now?"

"That's what I can't make out. He says he's engaged in the destruction of weeds. Now, that may mean that he's smoking a good many cigars or that he is trying to induce some widow to make a second venture, or it may mean that he is doing farm work."—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

## WHICH THEY DID

"There's



# Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

## WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their test cases or places of business, should make application to the City Engineer, 302 Thames Street, Newport, R. I., at 10:30 a. m.

GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

**ASK ANY HORSE**

**Eureka Harness Oil**

**Sold by Dealers everywhere**

**Standard Oil Co. of New York**

### Spraying Logs for Safety.

As a safety measure, logs at a northwestern mill are given a vigorous spraying under several jets of water before going to the saw. The reason for this process is that bits of rock or gravel may become attached to the bark of the log while it is being transported to the mill, and if the swiftly revolving saw strikes one of these obstructions, trouble is likely to follow. The abrupt checking of a circular saw may cause it to fly in a score of places that are hurried in every direction like shrapnel. Therefore it is a wise precaution to remove any fragments of stone from the log, and the spray was found to be an effective method. The water is shot upon the surface with great force as the log travels through a chute, carried by steel rollers.

### The "Swim-Bladder."

Several interesting facts have been published concerning the remarkable "swim-bladder" of fishes. This bladder is formed of tissue containing an intricate network of blood vessels, and thus resembles the lungs or other vessels in its structure. The main function of the blood vessel network is that of secreting oxygen, and this gas is produced in especially large amount in fish which change their depth rapidly, the object being to compensate for the effects of changing pressure, for increase of pressure tends to compress the gas in the bladder and so to diminish the fish's buoyancy. When a fish is weighted so as to sink in water, it rises after a time, and large quantities of oxygen are then found in the "swim-bladder."

### Lawyers in England.

Someone has, inadvertently, of course, spoken of the "great lawyers who drafted Magna Charta." But beyond all debate there were no lawyers in England till very long after that time, writes Hon. Walter Clark in Case and Comment. Not only were professional lawyers unknown in England until authorized by Edward I. in 1201, but until the statute of Merton in 1236, 21 years after John's Magna Charta, everyone was required to appear in court in his own behalf, both in civil and criminal cases. That statute authorized appearance by another except in cases of felony, as to which counsel was not allowed in England to appear for a defendant until within the last 100 years.

### Ghost Photographs.

Those who are looking for novelty in photography may find it interesting to take a photograph of a ghost. Of course it will be a "fake" ghost. Get a friend to pose as the "ghost" and expose your negative allowing one-third of the proper time. Then let the "ghost" leave the room and expose the negative for the remaining two-thirds of the proper exposure. Of course the camera must not be moved and the "ghost" may be draped in white.

### Spanish Cedar Sawdust.

Some curious uses are found for the better kinds of sawdust. One of these pertains to the Spanish cedar sawdust, which is of extreme lightness. It is employed for packing cheap chemicals contained in glass and shipped for long distances. In this relation there must be taken into consideration the question of weight and freight charges, and so Spanish cedar sawdust enters the equation.

### Got Along Without Metals.

The cliff dwellers knew nothing of the use of metals. Their knives were made from the bones of the deer, highly polished and very sharp. Their household utensils consisted of pottery jars and casks made of fiber and covered with a substance resembling modern varnish. Although the earliest cliff dwellers were prehistoric, cave dwellers have existed in almost every age of the world.

### Practical Joker Seldom Popular.

The adept at the practical joke, being himself nervously insensate and afflicted with a perverted idea of humor, is almost invariably the person who cannot, as we say, "take his own medicine," turning sulky and sullen under reprisals in kind, and belongs to the people who are not desirable as friends. Even acquaintance is often a trial.—Detroit Free Press.

## Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan Facts and Figures

### FIVE GREAT REASONS FOR LIBERTY BONDS

1. There is today in France the greatest army that has ever fought under the American flag. Upon that army hangs the destiny of the United States. These troops had to be trained and equipped. They had to be transported to France in spite of the German submarines. In France itself the United States had to make ready for them. There were no available ports. Adequate ports had to be created. Harbors were dredged, piers were built and equipped with all the latest devices for discharging cargoes. Vest storeshouses were constructed. Railroads were built and cars and locomotives sent from the United States. This in itself was one of the most amazing feats of the war and without it we should have had no armies at the front but small detachments filtered through the French and British lines.

The American army in France is the product not only of the military power of the United States, but of the financial, economic, industrial and agricultural power. American energy and Liberty Bonds made possible our fighting army. That army is the largest in our history and it is winning battles in France. It must be larger yet; it must win more battles. This is the first great reason for Liberty Bonds.

2. The American army in France because the German army is in France. It is not necessary to rehearse the wrongs that were committed against the United States and humanity as part of the settled war policy of Germany, for every American knows them. Where the German army is, there the American army will be until the war is won. This is the second great reason for Liberty Bonds.

3. Failure to win a decisive victory would mean the delivery of the American people into economic bondage for generations. A fate similar to that of Russia awaits any other country that fails under the heel of Prussian military power. We must win. This is a war to end war, and only by winning the war can we end it. This is the third great reason for Liberty Bonds.

4. Only a united America, mobilized to the last man and the last dollar, can defeat a united Germany. The victory of our men in France is now your responsibility, the responsibility of every one of us. The "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan is our opportunity for service, and its success or failure will be regarded throughout the world as a battle won or a battle lost. We must win. This is the fourth great reason for Liberty Bonds.

5. Whoever buys a Liberty Bond is backing the Government of the United States, but he is likewise backing his home, his children, himself, everything that he has in the world. Liberty Bonds are the great reserve army without which our fighting men in France could never achieve their objective. Your country calls you to act—now. It is essential that you buy bonds to the fullest extent of your ability to save and pay for them and essential that you keep them until the war is won. It is the way to win the war. In a measure the fate of our Republic rests upon each one of us, and those of us who remain at home must match in our financial support of our Government the spirit of the men at the front who have given or are ready to give the last full measure of devotion. This is the fifth great reason for buying Liberty Bonds.

Lead the way the American soldier fights—to the utmost.

Buy Liberty Bonds and win the war! Buy early.

### LIBERAL NEW ENGLAND.

New Englanders have never lagged behind when there has been a call to patriotic duty. And now, when greater demands than ever before are made upon them they have stood loyally to the test. In the three previous issues of Liberty Bonds they have bought liberally; they have bought generously of War Savings Stamps and have contributed largely to the various forms of war relief and now they are ready to subscribe to the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan, all and more, it is believed, than the amount assigned them. They have confidence in their Government; they will literally bank on their boys Over There and will pour out the millions so long as there is need for them to prosecute the war and bring it to a speedy, victorious end.

### TEN WAR COMMANDMENTS.

Ten war commandments have been given to the people of France by the economic and social section of the League of Patriots with headquarters in Paris. They are to save, to economize, to waste nothing, all the way to the ninth when they are to "Accept without murmuring the privations which are imposed upon you. Reflect upon the sufferings of those who are fighting for you, upon the martyrdom of the population whose hearths have been devastated by the enemy"; and the tenth, "Remember that victory belongs to those who can hold out a quarter of an hour the longest."

Buyers of Fighting Fourth Liberty Bonds will help to hasten that victory.

### NEW ENGLAND HONOR.

New England has brought honor to herself in the way she has absorbed the three former Liberty Loans. For the "Fighting Fourth," which begins on September 28, an even reader response is anticipated. Previous loans have furnished the sinews of war that have helped turn the tide and now that victory seems in sight there can be no doubt that not only will spare money be invested but that the future will be shaped.

### Call for Pity.

There are people who go about the world looking out for slights; and they are necessarily miserable, for they find them at every turn, especially the imaginary ones. One has the same pity for such men as for the very poor. They are the morally illiterate. They have had no real education, for they have never learned how to live.

### LOYALTY OF NEW AMERICANS

Response of Americans of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction to the support of the war in the Third Liberty Loan has been estimated at the national headquarters in Washington as about half, or 41 1/2% of the entire number of persons subscribing to that loan. Their subscriptions totaled \$741,437,000 or 17 1/2% per cent of the whole amount subscribed. As most of these citizens are not of the so-called possessing class but of the non-possessing mass this is regarded as a gratifying amount indicating the loyalty of these persons to the land of the Stars and Stripes.

By taking at random detailed reports of the 38 different nationalities throughout the United States, about 10,000 individual subscriptions established an average of a fraction over \$105 per person. Taking this average as a basis the number of individuals of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction subscribing to the loan was about 7,061,305.

The nationalities represented by these subscribers included the Scottish, Albanian, Armenian, Assyrian, Belgian, Bohemian, Chinese, Bulgarian, Croatian, Danish, French, Finnish, German, English, Greek, Hellenic, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Jewish, Yugoslav, Lithuanian, Latvian, Norwegian, Polish, Rumanian, Ruthenian, Portuguese, Russian, Serbian, Slovenian, Swedish, Swiss, Scandinavian, Syrian, Ukrainian.

As the war goes on and the need seems greater there is no doubt that these new Americans will subscribe as liberally as the older ones to the Fourth Liberty Loan. They appreciate more than ever before the ideals of the United States and have become convinced that they are vastly more substantial than dreams for it is not the country pouring out her youth, dividing her food even to the extent of pinching herself and turning over her vast industries, all for the purpose of making these ideals real to the rest of humanity?

### BOYS AND GIRLS TO BUY BONDS

It is hoped that every school boy and girl in New England will buy a "Fighting Fourth" Liberty bond, each one paying for it, out of earnings. It takes such a lot of money to carry on this great war every penny that can be put into it is needed. There is plenty of money in the world. The thing is to get it into the hands of Uncle Sam so that he may turn it over in one form or another to the soldiers. There must be guns and bombs and battleships, submarines and airplanes, and there must be also things to wear and things to eat. The soldiers must be trained and they must be gotten across. There are in fact, so many things to spend money for it is impossible to count them all.

The important thing for everybody to do seems to be to get money together and then lend it to Uncle Sam. This means that money must be saved and that money must be earned. It can be saved by taking care of our clothes so as to make them last as long as they possibly can, by furnishing up the old instead of getting new and by buying only what we positively must have.

There are so many ways for boys and girls to earn money these days it seems as though every one ought to be able to earn \$1 week for a \$50 bond. There are things to be made and sold, chores to be done, errands to run. If every boy and girl will stop to think it seems to be almost certain that each one will find plenty of things to be done in his town, or his neighborhood, or his home, to help him earn all or nearly all the money. What he doesn't earn or save can perhaps be supplemented from previous savings.

### WHAT YOU SUBSCRIBE FOR.

When you subscribe to a Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan bond you subscribe to the sentiment that the world must be made safe for democracy and subscribe to the fund that is to make the world safe for democracy. You subscribe to the belief that innocent women and children on unarmed ships shall not be sent to the bottom of the sea; that women and children and old men shall not be ravished and tortured and murdered under the plea of military necessity; that nurses shall not be shot for deeds of mercy, nor hospital ships be sunk without warning, or hospitals and unfortified cities be bombed or cannonaded with long-range guns.

### FIGHTING FOURTH RALLYING SONG

By Marion K. Parker.  
File on the wagon, old and young,  
For the Fourth great L. B. Drive;  
Give, give, give for Uncle Sam,  
Let the world know you're alive.

Chorus:  
For we must get old Kaiser Kili,  
We're bound to beat the Hun;  
To do it good and plenty  
Will take a lot of mun.  
YES, money, money, money,  
Hard cash from every one.  
Then that pocket in the skirt,  
That stocking leg explore;  
Bring Uncle Sam the contents  
Besides a little more.

Let Sister bring her little purse,  
Let Brother break his bank;  
Each family must buy a bond  
To down the "Kultur" Krank.

Chorus:  
Then we will SURE get Kaiser Kili,  
We're BOUND to beat the Hun;  
To do it good and plenty  
Will take a lot of mun.  
YES, money, money, money,  
Hard cash from every one.

### Eggs for Men's Bonds.

Forty eggs laid by a hen between November 1st and March 1st imply...

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

## HOW MILLIONS OF MEN IN WAR ARE MOVED, FED

Work of S. O. S. in France Exceeds All History of Military Feats.

### QUICK SERVICE IS THE RULE

Army Uses 1,500,000 Pounds of Refrigerated and Fresh Beef Each Day—Immense Supplies Needed to Feed Yanks—Works Like a Machine.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.

(In the Chicago Tribune.)  
In the S. O. S. Sector, France.—The matter of feeding the army in France is an epic story. It is truly of heroic proportions.

Just now it requires about 1,500,000 pounds of refrigerated and fresh beef to feed the army in France each day, besides the hundreds of thousands of pounds of bacon, mutton, ham, corned beef, canned salmon, and dried and pickled meats and fish. More than 200,000 cans of tomatoes, corn and peas help to make up one day's rations.

Something like 230,000 cans of jam, 8,000 cans of peaches, 5,000 jars of pickles, 3,000 bottles of catsup, carloads of canned lobster and other sea foods, more than 2,000 boxes of chocolate, fresh white bread made of American flour and all the boys want, even the good old corn bread served hot, besides the immense quantities of potatoes, beans, prunes, coffee, sugar, milk, pepper, salt, vinegar, cinnamon, sloop, and about everything found in a well-stocked farmer's pantry in the United States are laid before the American army in France every day—and it is all there right on the dot.

### Works Like a Machine.

It is there in every section of France, from Solissons and Toul to Marseilles and from the Swiss border to the Bay of Biscay. All France is a great industrial place and there is hardly a spot in the whole country, including the sections under heavy shell fire, where the S. O. S. is not standing at attention when the dinner bell rings.

Meat, men and munitions, and all manner of supplies are moving up to the front continuously, and the fighters are coming back for a little rest. The machinery works smoothly—and efficiently. There are side lines of great interest. One of these is the traveling bathroom. An outfit that requires only three trucks is now sent up to the lines to greet the boys as they come out of the trenches and give them a fine scrubbing. Each outfit will wash 500 boys an hour.

Meat, men and munitions are filling orders from the front. It may be a few thousand infantry, an artillery regiment or several such regiments, machine gun companies, and so on through the list. They are delivered immediately.

The wounded have to be brought back to the hospitals. The trains and ambulances are ready and they move like clockwork—except that getting back from the first-aid stations at times is not quite as slow as a clock. The wounded are sent to all corners of France and the big machine works on almost faultlessly.

Whole armies of the mobile sections now are transported quickly from sector to sector. It is up to the S. O. S. to see that all this equipment is provided.

### Salvage Work Important.

The S. O. S. besides doing an enormous business in the manufacturing line, conducts a large salvage plant, or plants, into which flows a steady stream of battlefield wreckage. In the clothing branch of the work alone they are saving the taxpayers back home \$3,500,000 a month. More important than the money saving is the saving of tonnage.

At one station mammoth American locomotives are assembled "while you wait." Six of these leviathans are put together every day and are doing their bit the next day.

It was found advisable to operate a special train for American military men between two widely separated points in France. As soon as the necessity presented itself the train was installed. It is called the "American Special." It is manned by Pullman car porters—negro boys who have had long training on the de luxe trains back home. They are rated as first class wagon men here. American railway conductors have been assigned to this train, or trains, one running each way every 24 hours.

Of one thing the mothers back home may be thoroughly assured, and that is that not one of their boys wants for a single thing in the way of subsistence and medical and surgical attention. No army ever took the field better provided. And while the appreciations are being passed around it is not out of place to observe that the subsistence division of the war department at Washington is entitled to a decoration for the efficiency it has achieved.

Something over 300,000 enlisted men and about 25,000 women comprise the "help" in the S. O. S. organization. A large number of officers, of course, are required for the supervising positions, but practically all of the workers are men in khaki who have been termed the "ammunition passers."

### Employs Army of Women.

Of the 25,000 women in the work most of them are French women. A two-fold aim is achieved in the utilization of these women. A large percentage of them would be charged against the state unless afforded this means of sustaining themselves.

Not the least serious of the problems confronting the war department was the question of distribution of supplies in France. A million men might be landed in French ports, together

with the necessary equipment, but how under the heavens was this vast storehouse to be transported to the interior and on up to the lines, with the manifold exactions that would have to be met in doing it speedily and orderly and with the French transportation facilities already groaning under the home load? The German staff agreed it could not be done.

Right here seems a good place to introduce Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood. He is chief of staff of the S. O. S. He has served in the war department with every chief of staff of the army since the general staff was created by congress. He is a native of South Carolina, a nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood of the Confederate army and one time governor of South Carolina.

The present chief of staff attended the university of his home state from 1883 to 1891 and graduated from West Point in 1896. He has served as personal aide to Generals Bell and Wood. General Hagood is one of the younger generals of the army. He is small of stature, quick of action, and a human dynamo. His mind works like chain lightning.

"How did you do it?" I asked him. A flicker of a smile flitted across the face of the West Pointer.

"Well, we had to do it—and we did it. That's all."

It was a mere statement of fact. There was no philosophy to it. Just had to be done, and—was done!

"It would be impossible for me to tell you how this plan has been worked out," he added. "Moreover, I am not permitted to give out interviews to newspaper men. But in this case I understand you have been authorized by General Pershing's headquarters to get an interview from me, so I will try to tell you something about it."

### Undeceiving Themselves.

"In the first place, it is the biggest military undertaking in the history of the world. No military authority ever laid so bold a plan on this earth; nothing that Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar or Napoleon ever planned compares with it in scope or daring. The Germans laughed at us when we proposed it, and even those of us of the old army who sat around the war college wondering what we would do in a great war, never dreamed the United States, the most unarmy nation on earth, could put 4,000,000 men in France. To supply such a body of men from a base 4,000 miles away, to organize them, to fight 'em, and to fight 'em as well as the best soldiers in Europe today—is the greatest military accomplishment of all times."

"So far as my end of it is concerned it is all a matter of team work. The work is that of the bureau chiefs. You might compare me to the quarterback of the team. I give the signals and pass the ball, but they really do the work, and they have done it exceedingly well. We are way ahead on our program. We supply twice as many men in France as the most optimistic of us had expected. And at the present rate it will not be long before we will be supplying in France an army four times as large as that we had originally contemplated."

"As to the character of the work, we have had to build and repair railroads. We have built permanent docks and wharves at the ports, and some of these ports are more prosperous now than they ever have been in their history. We have constructed aviation fields, repair shops, salvage plants, supply depots, hospitals, cold storage plants, water supply, etc.

### Rushing a New City.

"It is rather difficult for one to visualize the proposition of going into an open field and constructing a 10,000 bed hospital. It means in reality a city of 15,000 inhabitants, with all the necessary appliances in the way of water, sewerage, stores, fire protection, lighting system, etc. Imagine all the retail stores in Chicago consolidated into one, and you get an idea of what it means when we say a depot containing ninety days' supply for 1,000,000. Think of a cold storage plant where 20,000 head of cattle, or 50,000 quarters of beef, can be provided for under one roof."

"Of course, we only handle this end of it. Our job over here is to get the stuff off the ships, get it on the trains, and pass it on up to the front. It comes in a never-ending stream."

The problem of the staff departments is divided into four grand groups—transportation, construction, supply, and hospitalization.

"Under transportation," continued General Hagood, "we group ocean transport and inland waterways, all railways, including standard gauge and narrow gauge; all horse and mule transportation, including wagons and pack animals, and all forms of motor transportation. No possible form of transportation has been overlooked."

"Under construction we have to consider the building of railroads, the erection and assembling of cars and locomotives, the building of wharves, docks and storehouses; the construction and repair of barges and other vessels for use on the canals and navigable streams, bridges, and, in fact, everything from the cutting of the timber in the forests to its final assemblage for practical use."

Their Own Manufacturers.

"Under supplies we include water, food, clothing, fuel, animals, forage, guns and ammunition, airplanes, etc. We have taken over a great many manufacturers. We make our own chocolate, and manufacture hard bread, and a number of such commodities. There is one bakery in the center of France from which we send out every day fresh bread for 500,000 men."

"Under hospitalization we include receiving and caring for the sick and wounded evacuated from the front."

"In order to decentralize this industrial institution the zone of operations is divided into nine sections—the advance section in which the armies are actually engaged, the intermediate section, containing the great central portion of France and seven base sections which include the ports.

"The whole thing is like a great network. General Pershing has placed

the responsibility for its operation upon General Harbord, the commanding general of the S. O. S. I am his chief of staff. Associated with me are about fifty general staff officers, through whom all the activities of the S. O. S. are co-ordinated. The balance of the staff here consists of about 1,000 officers and 2,000 enlisted men and clerks.

"One of the most important agencies we have is the general purchasing board, presided over by Col. Charles Gates Dawes, formerly of Chicago. This board is charged with the purchase of all supplies that are obtained in Europe, and also represents us in co-ordinating the supplies of the allies in such a way that there is no duplication among the great nations concerned. In other words, we aim to have a unity of supply at the rear in the same way that we have a unity of command at the front."

### SHOW SPUNK IN BATTLE



Private Robert Irving Turner and

Lieut. Ben E. Turner, products of the "show me" state of Missouri, who "showed" the Boches a few things in the art of warfare over in France. Robert was slightly wounded while fighting bravely with the Forty-seventh Infantry, and the whole country is ringing with the sound of the exploits of Ben, who, when an order was given by a German spy dressed in a United States uniform to surrender, not only refused, but sent his men to safety across the Vesle, while he kept firing their rifles to screen the retreat.

### ASTRIDE PLANE UPSIDE DOWN; RIDES TO EARTH

London.—A British aviator, while flying at a height of 1,500 feet, had the tail of his machine shot off by a direct hit from a shell. The machine turned upside down and the pilot was thrown from his seat, but he managed to clamber onto the bottom of the fuselage, on which he remained astride.

Although the machine was out of control, he managed, by moving forward and backward, to balance it and glide steadily downward. Under a strong anti-aircraft fire he crossed the German lines successfully a few hundred feet from the ground. His machine came down with a crash and he received some injuries, but will recover.

### "ANZAC" FROGS CLIMB POLES

Australian Variety Declared to Be Big Nuisance to Telegraph Company.

Sydney, N. S. W.—One of the great enemies of the overhead telegraph line in Central Australia is the common green frog. In order to save the insulators from being broken by the lightning they are provided with wire "droppers" leading round them at a little distance to conduct onto the iron pole in case of need.

The frogs climb the poles and find the insulators cool and pleasant to their bodies, and fancy that the "dropper" is put there to furnish them with a back seat.

After a nap they yawn and stretch out a leg until it touches the pole—result, sudden death to the frog, and as the body continues to conduct the current to earth there is a paragraph in the papers to the effect that "In consequence of an interruption to the lines probably caused by a cyclonic disturbance in the interior, we are unable to present our readers with the usual cables from England."

### Made to Kiss Flag.

Evansville, Ind.—Norma Matz, employed in a factory here, was compelled to kiss the American flag because it was alleged that she said "Germany did not want to fight, but that President Wilson did."

### First Use of Toilet Vinegar.

Perhaps the ladies who use toilet vinegar would like to know its origin? The story runs like this: During the great plague that visited Marseilles, four highwaymen who had formed a gang, invented an aromatic vinegar by means of which they could rob the dead and dying without any fear of infection. This vinegar was for a long time known in France under the name of "Vinaigre de quatre Voleurs," and eventually became toilet vinegar.

### Beggar Made Good Money.

A lucrative profession was the description applied to begging in Edinburgh, Scotland, by a magistrate the other day. A man who was brought before him on the charge of begging was found to have collected in one morning nearly two dollars in half-pennies, about two dollars and a quarter in pennies, and just a little less than three dollars in silver. He was sent to prison for 20 days.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly stated.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1918

## NOTES.

## GOVERNOR BENEDICT ARNOLD'S DOLEFUL DITTY

Those who are interested in the recent restoration of the Arnold graves will, perhaps, like to read the following verses, written about 1857, when the bodies were removed and afterwards returned to their original resting place.

## A Doleful Ditty

By Mr. Moss (deceased)

Spades is trumps—Hoyle.

"Blest be ye man that leaves ye stones  
But cursed be that that moves my bones!"—Shakespeare's Epitaph.  
1st Clown: "What, art a heathen?  
How dost thou understand the Scripture?"  
The Scripture says: "Adam digged; could he dig without arms?"  
2d Clown: "Go to."  
1st Clown: "What is he that builds stronger than either the mason, the shipwright, or the carpenter?"

"Cudgel thy brain no more about it;  
For thy dull ass will not mend his pace  
With beating; and when you are asked  
The question next, say, a grave digger,  
The houses that he makes last till doomsday!"—Hamlet.

When did Governor Arnold?  
Two hundred years ago,  
With his head as white as snow,  
Died Governor Arnold.

Who saw him die?  
'Twas an ancient family,  
With a tear in every eye,  
They saw him die.

Who heired his lands?  
I, said the city,  
And the more be the pity,  
I heired part of his lands.

Who made the shroud?  
The hands that wove the cloth,  
Are the food of worms and moth,  
They were fair and white, in troth,  
And they made the shroud.

Who'll dig him up?  
I, said Captain I—  
I can dig strong and well,  
And if nobody will tell,  
I'll dig him up.

I will cut all the stones  
And will pick up all the bones  
Then why should I not  
Have the old four-rod lot?  
'Tis a charming building spot,  
I'll dig him up.

Who'll carry him off?  
I, said Mr. B—  
For the distance is not far,  
And by a lantern's light  
If it isn't in the night,  
I'll carry him off.

Who'll be the Parson?  
I, said Dr. J—  
For I can preach and pray,  
And search records all the day,  
And sell lots when 'twill pay,  
I'll be the Parson.

Who'll be the clerk?  
I, said Pat O'Rafferty,  
If nobody will laugh at me  
I'll charge a dollar and a half a day,  
I'll be the clerk.

Who'll toll the bell?  
To toll the bell would be a bull,  
The folks would come at every pull,  
Until the churchyard would be full.

Quoth J—, don't pull the bell.  
For that would let the city know  
With its ding-dong so deep,  
We were digging up the ancient dead  
From their eternal sleep.

Quoth Parson J—, in accents queer,  
"When I can read my title clear"  
To Little-Fields I have no fear,  
So Benedict Arnold,  
Farewell.

## SCRAPS OF NEWPORT HISTORY

In 1639 it is ordered, that in regard to the many incursions that the Island is subject unto, and that an Alarm for the securing the place is necessary therefore; it is thought meet for the present that an Alarm be appointed to give notice to all who inhabit the place, that they may forthwith repair and gather together to the house of the Judge for the defending of the Island or quelling any Incursions that shall be tumultuously raised within the Plantation. Therefore, the Alarm that we appoint shall be this: Three muskets to be discharged distinctly, and a Herald appointed to go speedily throu the Towne and crye Alarm! Alarm! Upon which, all are to repair immediately to the place aforesaid.

1639. It was ordered, that all such who shall kill a Fox shall have six shillings and eight pence, for his paines, duly paid unto him by the Treasurer of ye Towne in which lands it was killed: Provided, that he bring the Head thereof to the said Treasurer; and this order shall be of sufficient authority to the Treasurer to pay and discharge the said sum. It is further ordered, that all men who shall kill any Deere (except it be upon his own proper Land), shall bring and deliver half the said Deere unto the Treasurer, or pay Forty shilling; and further it is ordered, that the Governour and Deputy Governour shall have authority to give forth a warrant to some one deputied of each Towne to kill same against the Court times for the Countries use, who shall by his Warrant have Libertie to kill wherever he find; Provided, it be not within any man's enclosure, and to be paid by the Treasurer. Provided, also, that no Indian shall be suffered to kill or destroy at any time or any where.

It is ordered, that a line be drawn

and a way be cleared between the Townes of Newport and Portsmouth, by removing of the wood and mowing it; that drift cuttle may sufficiently pass.

1641. It is ordered, that Indian Corne shall goe at four shillings a bushell between man and man in all Payments for debts made from this day forward.

October 6, 1643. It is ordered, at a Towne Meeting in Portsmouth, that Richard Morise and James Budecke shall look up all the armes in the Towne within the month above writ; and that

and John Briggs shall go to every house and see what armes are defective; and that the men whose armes are to be handed in to be mended by the time above said. If the armes be not brought in timely, to forfeit five shillings.

It is further ordered, that every man shall have four pounds of shot lying by him, and two pounds of powder, and to have it in readiness by the 24th of this month.

It is further ordered, that upon the 24th day of this month, there be a general traying of all the men; and that every man be in readiness at the beate of the drumme. There shall be a Towne watch kept every night; and those that keep it shall be paid out of the Treasurie.

April 10, 1643. The towne hath chosen, that Mr. William Brenton is to order the dayes of traying and judge what is to be the convenient tyme. Mr. William Baulston and Captain

are to go to every inhabitant in Portsmouth and see whether every one of them has powder and what bullets run, within ten dayes of the traying. Every one deserting is to forfeit five shillings.

Ordered, that the constable work the 16th of this month, and that every man carry armes with them unto the meeting the sixth daye.

1639. John Bartlett and John Hudson, being convicted and as well by witnesses as by their own confession, found guilty of the Breach of the Peace, by their excess in drinking, are adjudged to pay five shillings apiece unto the hands of the constable according to the Law in that case provided.

It is ordered, that there shall be sufficient fences, eyther hedges or post and raille, made about the Corne Grounds that shall be planted or sowne by the 1st of May, next; and if any man shall be found a Delinquent therein, he shall forfeit for every rod that is defective the sum of three shillings and four pence. The Treasurer shall forthwith provide a pair Stocks and a Whipping Post, to be sett in some such place as he shall have order for, in ye town of Newport.

1647. It is ordered, Common Scoulds shall be punished with the Ducking Stool.

Drunkennes is forbidden throught this whole Colonie; and it is further agreed, that the head officer of each Towne, or any magistrate shall have power upon his owne view, confession of the partie or proof upon one witness, his Testimony, to convict a person of drunkennes, who shall be by him enjoined to pay five shillings, for that fact into the hands of the overseer for the use of the poore, within one week after the same conviction; and in case the partie refuse so to do or be not able, then shall he be sett in the Stocks, and there remain for the space of six houres; and for the second offence, being convicted as aforesaid, he shall forfeit ten shillings, to be paid as before; and shall be bound by the head officer or magistrate before whom he is convicted, to his good behaviour with two sufficient sureties in the sum of ten pounds.

Forasmuch as we are cust among the Archers, and know not how some we may be deprived of Powder and Shot, without which our guns will advantage us nothing; to the end also that we may come to outshoot these natives in their own bow; Be it enacted by the authoritie of this present Assembly, that that statute touching Archerie, shall be revived and propagated throught the whole Colonie; and that every person from the age of seventeen yeares, to the age of seventy, that is not lame, debilitated in his body, or otherwise exempted by the Colonie, shall have a Bow and four arrows and shall use and exercise shooting and every Father having children, shall provide for every man-child from the age of seven yeares, till he come to seventeen yeares, a Bow and two Arrows or shafts, to induce them, and to bring them up to shooting; and every sonn, servant, or master thus appointed and ordered to have a Bow and Arrows, that shall be remiss and negligent in the observance hereof, and shall be found to lack a bow and so many arrows for the space of a month together after the last of the fourth month, commonly called June, shall forfeit three shillings and four pence; the father shall pay for the son, the master for the servant, and deduct it out of his wages.

## QUERIES.

10270. WESTCOTT—Stukely Westcott was born 1592 and died Jan. 12, 1677. Can anyone give the name of his wife with dates of birth and death. Their daughter, Damaris Westcott, married Gov. Benedict Arnold, Dec. 17, 1640.—G. E.

10280. BROWN—What was the name of the wife of Obadiah Brown? He was the son of John Brown and Mary Holmes, daughter of Obadiah and Catherine Holmes. Obadiah Brown died Aug. 24, 1716. He had two sons, John and Chad Brown.—N. T.

10281. TIMBERLAKE—Can anyone give me any data concerning Henry Timberlake? He was a Corporal in 1644 and a Commissioner in 1663. He married Mary—. She died Sept. 10, 1705. They had six children, William, Henry, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Hannah. I especially want to know when Henry Timberlake was born, when he died, and where he is buried.—F. C. S.

10282. COOK—Whom did Thomas Cook marry for his first wife? He married Mary— for his second wife and after Thomas died, she married Jeremiah Brown. Thomas died Feb. 4, 1671. There was a son John, who married Mary Borden. He was born in 1631. Which one of Thomas' wives was his mother?—E. J.

10283. EARLE—When was Ralph Earle born? He died 1678. His wife was Joan—. She died 1680. Can

anyone tell me her surname?—C. E. II.

10284. GOULDING—When did Roger Goulding die? He married Penelope Arnold Jan. 1, 1673. She was the daughter of Governor Benedict and Damaris Westcott. He fought in the Indian Wars with Captain Benjamin Church. I would also like to know his birth.—E. G.

## ANS

10090. ROBINSON—In the genealogy of Stukely Westcott and Some of His Descendants, I find the following: "Penelope (4), of Josiah (3), born 1638, June 16, at 9 P. M. Married Robert Robinson, admitted freeman 1736, and had issue. Robert (5), who married, 1765, May 30, Phebe Carr, of James and Abigail. James was of Edward, of Governor Caleb Carr." I have found the marriage record of Robert and Phebe in the Jamestown Vital Records (original), but have not as yet found the marriage record of Penelope and Robert, other than the above.—R.

10276. MARTIN—In tracing those listed in 1730 Census of Adams, Mass., we find George and Albro Martin. They were the sons of George and Barbara of Middletown, R. I. Their family is given in Arnold's Vital Record as

James, Dec. 15, 1739.  
Thomas, Sept. 10, 1741.  
Joseph, May 17, 1743.  
George, July 27, 1744.  
Mary, April 22, 1746.  
Samuel, Feb. 2, 1748.  
Elizabeth, March 3, 1749.  
Albro, April 17, 1750.  
Abigail, May 17, 1755.  
Gideon, Dec. 26, 1756.

There would seem little doubt that the mother, Barbara, was an Albro. Who can prove it? And who can trace the ancestry of George Martin? Was he son of Joseph Martin of Portsmouth, whose will drawn 1752, probated 1775, mentions sons Joseph and George? The family would appear to come from Anthony Martin of Middletown; but Savage says George Martin of Barnstable, son of John, born 1666, came to Newport, so there is another chance there.

Of the family of George, Jr., I can find nothing. His brother Albro made a deposition for a pension at Adams, Mass., 1820, and stated he was aged 69 and had a wife Sarah and two daughters—Mary, aged 33 and Sarah, aged 30.—W. B. B.

## STEAMER FOR BLOCK ISLAND

Senator Ray G. Lewis of New Shoreham, after some strenuous work, has succeeded in obtaining a steamer to run between Providence, Newport and Block Island during the winter months. He has secured the steamer Juliet, which has been running on the Maine coast during the summer months, and expects to have her here ready for business in about two weeks. The predicament of Block Island has been a very serious one since the Mount Hope discontinued her regular summer trips. In the winter the New Shoreham has taken care of the traffic but she was burned at her dock in Providence last spring, and since early September the Islanders have had to depend on the mail schooner. The successful efforts of Senator Lewis should be a cause of congratulation to all Block Islanders as well as to those who have business there.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening there was little business outside the regular routine. The petition of John Nelson to change the name of State street to Liberty street was granted and the change adopted. Bills for the Emergency Hospital were approved, and the city treasurer was authorized to honor the bills of the board of health for the emergency caused by the epidemic up to the limit of \$1,000.

## 'Meet me at Barney's.'

\$375 Regular price  
60 Less rent price

\$315 Sale price

WOODBURY UPRIGHT  
PIANO, No. 44195  
(Beautiful Mahogany Case)

Was received from the factory  
on July 3, and rented on July  
9, and is now back in our store  
and will be sold for

\$315  
just because it has been rented  
about 2 months.—SEE IT.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

TO NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE  
Lv. Long Wharf daily at 7:30 P. M.  
Tickets, etc., at 16 Franklin St., or  
Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

NO COMPROMISE  
Between Right and Wrong

Regarding peace offerings of the enemy  
—let it be firmly understood that there  
shall be no compromise between right and  
wrong.

You can aid in promoting victory and  
peace by subscribing to FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN  
BONDS.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, R. I.

## REMEMBER

THE FIGHTING FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN  
AND BUY A BOND

## ELECTRICAL COMFORTS

The Bay State Street Railway Co.

ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT

Phone 27

449 Thames St.

## Notice

The Newport Water Works is now obliged to state to the citizens of Newport the serious condition that confronts this community with respect to the water supply.

Unless we soon have a good fall of rain our supply of fresh water will be exhausted.

At this date we have available 18 days supply of water in our storage basins.

At this date we are pumping 4,700,000 gallons of water a day—only 600,000 gallons per diem less than in June, July and August.

A waste of water and indifference on the part of many are not decreasing the consumption of water in proportion to the decreasing population and the additional demands for water during the summer season.

We must ask all to co-operate in every way to save water, to prevent waste, to repair all leaking plumbing, to report all wilful violation and thereby save our city from a water famine.

This notice we issue officially as a warning and is published in time for all to be prepared should the water supply fail.

## NEWPORT WATER WORKS

By Bradford Norman, President.

Newport, R. I., October 16, 1918.

## More Time for Out-Door Pleasure

## NAPONCE DUTCH KITCHENET

## SPECIAL FEATURES

Selected Oak Exterior.  
Satin Golden Oak Color.  
White Maple Interior In Base Section.  
White Enamel Interior In Upper Cupboard.  
Rounded Corners and Edges.  
Aluminum or Porcelain Sliding Table.  
Large Knurling Board.  
Block for Food Chopper.  
Linen Drawer Partitioned Fill-Easy Floor Bin.  
Ventilated Non-rusting Metal Bread Box.  
Sliding Bottom In Base.  
Smooth Dust-Proof Curtain.  
Close-Fitting Doors and Drawers.  
Will not warp, swell or shrink.  
Absolutely sanitary and easy to clean.

This is the season when every woman enjoys the great outdoors. Visiting, walking, shopping, and a hundred other things are constantly in her mind.

But in the average home-kitchen work requires so much time that there is little opportunity for outdoor pleasures.

Now comes the Naponce Dutch Kitchenet which systematizes kitchen work and enables the housewife to save from two to three hours of her kitchen work every day.

This extra time can be spent for outdoor pleasure, for amusements or in doing some special work for which there has never before been time.

## Let us Install a Dutch Kitchenet in Your Kitchen

We have a good variety of Naponce Dutch Kitchenets at prices you will recognize as very moderate. Naponce Dutch Kitchenets combine high grade construction, attractive appearance and years of satisfactory service. Every kitchen should have this great labor saver. Do not put off buying this great convenience. Come to our store at once and select a model best adapted to your particular home.

## TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
October 18th, 1918.

Estate of Richard Dunohoe

REQUEST in writing is made by Elizabeth Dunohoe, widow of said Richard Dunohoe, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

10-19 DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, October 19th, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of the late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.  
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

10-19 CATHERINE F. CURRAN, Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., October 19th, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of the late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.  
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

10-19 JOSEPH H. PECKHAM, JR., Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., October 17th, 1918.  
Estate of Albro Martin  
J. M. CHUMMIT, of Shreveport, Louisiana, doative testator, Executor of the last will and testament of ALBRO MARTIN, late of Shreveport, in the parish of Caldo, Louisiana, which will was proved and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said Parish of Caldo, State of Louisiana, presents a copy of said last will and testament and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and inviting requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to law, and that letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to Aylsworth Brown, of Providence, R. I., upon said estate in Rhode Island, said deceased leaving estate in the State of Rhode Island and in said Town of New Shoreham, whereon said will may operate; and said copies and request are received and referred to the fourth day of November at two o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

10-19-31 EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Probate Court of the City of Newport, October 18th, 1918.  
Estate of Anastasia McMahon  
otherwise known as Annie McMahon  
REQUEST in writing is made by Mary M. Corson, of said Newport, a creditor of the estate of said Anastasia McMahon, otherwise known as Annie McMahon, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the twenty-eighth day of October instant, at two o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

10-12 DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, October 5th, 1918.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of  
JOSEPH A. DIGGLES  
late of the City of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.  
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

10-5 RAYMOND J. DIGGLES

## Mackenzie &amp; Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

HAY, STRAW,

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store:

162 BROADWAY

Phone 181

Elevator:

MARSH ST.

Phone 208

Jamestown Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 20293

## FOR SALE

Two-ton Electric Truck at very low price  
Address BOX 23 MERCURY OFFICE.



## FALL SHOES

New lines of Shoes for FALL, showing the lasts and leathers for the present season

## School Shoes

for girls and boys

We pay especial attention to the careful fitting of growing feet

The T. Munford Seabury Co.

Tel. 787